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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,425—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898.

THE OLD COUNTRY.
KENSINGTON
(Under Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
HOTEL
Moderate Tariff.
Queen's Gate Terrace, London S.W.

ENTAL
EUROPE.
EINDISI
SDAY, 2 P.M.
1st Oct.
8th "
15th "
22nd "
29th "
5 Nov.
12 "
19 "
26 "
3 Dec.
10 "
17 "
24 "
31st "
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Health Officer
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estination.
JAPAN.
OMBAY FORT-
Passengers for
Return Tickets
frequent inter-
M. SHIELDS,
Bombay, P. & O. S. N. Company.
September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and [illegible], on the 4th of each month.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
Mirab	[illegible]	4,260	10th Oct. 1898.
Mirs	[illegible]	5,085	12th Nov. 1898.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 180

STEAMER LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
Second or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
6 MONTHS	Rs. 880	Rs. 575
12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and Return are issued via Trieste.
and other Routes.
with the Steamers' Tickets the Company
Now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria
and Germany as well as Ticket by steamers of the "Nord-
deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North
and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
BAOQUEIRAM	G. Wallusching	4,788	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the P. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 41, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 24th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
LAOS	6,300	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,132	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,119	Sohnitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All [illegible] properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent [illegible] the same place.
SINGAPORE, JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA.
To sail on or about the 20th Oct.
TICKETS WITH THE P. & O. S. N. Co.
[illegible] position to issue [illegible] or one way by the [illegible] return voyage by [illegible] Passengers. This arrange- [illegible] special advantage [illegible] privilege leave.
[illegible]AT, Agent.
[illegible]nade Road, Bombay.

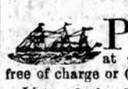
[illegible] AND CO.,
[illegible]NTS,
[illegible]by Road.
[illegible] Donnell House Street.
[illegible]er Road.
[illegible]ioo Place, S. W.
[illegible] Water Street.
[illegible]ay Francois Joseph.
[illegible]h any amount over [illegible] and interest allowed, [illegible] 9 and 12 months, at
[illegible]S collected FREE of [illegible]tes.
[illegible]e, issued at Current
[illegible]K BILLS issued, cashe
[illegible]AR HOME FAMILY [illegible]EST Exchange rate of the
[illegible]riends for Telegraphic purpose
[illegible]te CODE minimizing expense, at
[illegible], &c., bought and sold.
[illegible]APER AND OTHER SECURITIES [illegible]nd Interest and Dividends collected.
[illegible]ANCES made on approved securities.
[illegible] and paid same day in England. Cost of [illegible]S, and NO COMMISSION charged for
[illegible]ANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied [illegible] rates.
[illegible]E, FIRE, MARINE—effected at
[illegible]DARD and ORIENTAL LIFE
[illegible] given and Hand books sent free
[illegible] AND SON,
[illegible]Y AGENTS.
[illegible] PROMPTLY [illegible]E TO MAIL, and [illegible]nding non-Lloyds [illegible]OMMISSION.
[illegible]otion of berths
[illegible]om any Railway
[illegible]es issued, allow- [illegible]d assisted at
[illegible]ally Parties [illegible] supplied

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.
FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 8th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th October, 1898.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 8th October, 1898.
FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 8th October.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th October.
FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 18th October.
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Capt. R. Nuumo, 4139 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 4th proximo.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th September, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.
HIGHLAND ESTATE.—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat yield, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 21,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply
R. C. DUFF.
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED has been instructed by the Storekeeper H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the Railway Store Yard, Secunderabad Station, on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 7th and 8th October, 1898. Commencing at 10 a.m., daily the undermentioned old and unserviceable Stores.
Files, W. I. SCRAP, etc., etc.
For full particulars apply to the undersigned.
ARDASER R. PILCHER,
Railway Auctioneer.
Secunderabad, 22nd September, 1898.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

NOTICES.

TREACHER'S
PLEASANT COD LIVER OIL.
Prepared from the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, and made Pleasant and Palatable by a Special Process.
CHILDREN TAKE IT READILY.
SUPERIOR TO ANY EMULSIONS.
Price per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MADRAS RACES.
JANUARY MEETING, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the January Meeting to be held at Guindy on the 21st, 24th, 28th and 28th January, 1899, CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1898, special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.
For Prospectus and other particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Races, Madras Club.
E. H. HAZELTON, Vet.-Capt.,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1898, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 1st October 1898, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

ESTATE COLONEL W. E. CHAMBERS, DECEASED.
Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1866.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late WILLIAM EWBANK CHAMBERS, a retired Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, formerly of No. 15 St. James's Square in the County of Middlesex but late of No. 33 Duke Street, St. James's, who died at No. 36 Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, in the said county of Middlesex, on the 29th of May 1898, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, a member of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the Said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 16th September, 1898.

GENUINE HUMBER CYCLES.
IT having come to our Notice that some CYCLES under the name "HUMBER" are being imported by some irresponsible parties in Bombay and elsewhere who are not our appointed Agents, we beg to CAUTION the PUBLIC that GENUINE HUMBER CYCLES can only be obtained from our DULY APPOINTED AGENTS.
MESSRS. BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
and that all other Cycles offered for sale by others a Humbers are either spurious imitations, not Genuine Humbers, or they are very old-patterned clearance sale Machines.
We shall be obliged to Cyclists drawing our attention to such dealers and their wares.
HUMBER AND CO. EXTENSION, LD., LONDON.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—
WENCESLAUS PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
GEORGE HARDING FEARN, late of Karachi, European Inhabitant.
JOHN MARSHALL, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.
MANUNGKJI DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, late of Aden.
DAMODER CASSINATH PATWARDHAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
DAYALBAI HURKISSONDAS and HAI CHANDA his widow late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants.
BALKRISHNA VISHWANATH SARANGDHAR, Late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
LUXIMON SITARAM PATASKER, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
TULSIRAM JEWRAKAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed and claims received, after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 16th September, 1898.

NOTICE.
IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Hallasta Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Michari and Co.
R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

APPLY EARLY!!!
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS;
will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the following revised [illegible] SPECTACLES [illegible]city, our [illegible] Menist's Spec[illegible]
With Tu[illegible]
With S[illegible]
Sold[illegible]

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
BEST QUALITY. ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

TABLE PLATE.	PLAIN and FANCY PATTERNS.
DINNER CRUETS.	BREAKFAST CRUETS.
BUTTER DISHES.	JAM DISHES.
SPIRIT STANDS.	ENTREE DISHES.
ASPARAGUS DISHES.	SALAD BOWLS.
CLARET JUGS.	TEA SETS.

ETC., ETC.,
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
FERRINTOSH WHISKY
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN BOMBAY.
FERRINTOSH WHISKY,
Rs. 25-8 per dozen.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.
If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorised by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INSURANCES.
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.
This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.
C. H. E. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1898.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.
Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.
As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to [illegible]OLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.
[illegible]oderate Premiums,
[illegible]nt of Claims,
[illegible] and
[illegible]rity.

INSURANCES.
A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.
A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.
Rs. 5000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.
THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.
Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKA[illegible]ODERATE.
TEAS—(in air[illegible]Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-8, 1-[illegible]nd 1-[illegible]

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.
WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.
The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1440.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	30
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	35
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1395.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1482.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1385A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Emperor" Model, best Imp, Octagon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.
SIX LENS.
POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	8
1220.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first-quality, in Leather Pouch	6
1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	29

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.— Do. do.	42
1268-17.— Do. do.	45
1268-19.— Do. do.	48

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.
A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85
DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	235
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	250

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
(ESTABLISHED 1856).
THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).
THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.
Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.
LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.
ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers:—
FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.
All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.
Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.
LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.
BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF
INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "[illegible]" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHAD[illegible]	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE TRYPOGRAPH RAPID COPYING APPARATUS.

CHEAP, SIMPLE, CLEANLY.

A reliable, cleanly, rapid, and simple Apparatus for producing several distinct copies in "Indelible Black," all equally good, from one writing, and without transfer. By means of the "Trypograph" any number of copies can be obtained from one writing, up to an average maximum of 4,000, every copy being equally good; and a Stencil, after being used, can, if preserved, be repeatedly employed for producing copies; 300 to 400 copies can be produced per hour. The "Trypograph," a veritable mechanical system of printing, must not be classed among gelatine and other "graphs" that only yield very limited numbers of impressions in fugitive colours, and do not produce two copies of equal intensity.

The "Trypograph" is the best and most portable Copying Apparatus, and is now greatly used in Government and Railway Offices.

	Rs. a.
Quarto, to print 8¼ by 7½ inches, fitted in a neat cabinet, 14½ by 12½ by 9 inches, weight 8 lbs..	35 0
Foolscap, to print 12½ by 7½ inches, fitted in a neat cabinet, 18 by 12½ by 5 inches, weight 10 lbs.	45 0

Each Apparatus is fitted in a Box with a supply of Materials.

MATERIALS FOR REPLENISHING.

	Rs. a.
Stencil Paper, per quire of 24 sheets, Quarto size	4 0
Do. do. Foolscap size	5 0
Ink, Black, per Bottle	2 8
„ Blue, do.	3 4
„ Red, do.	3 4
Scrapers, each	5 0
Stylus	2 8

NEO-CYCLOSTYLE.

DUPLICATING APPARATUS. Castelner's Patent. Awarded 10 Prize Medals.

The Neo-Cyclostyle copying process will work satisfactorily and continuously in an Indian climate. A new Indestructible India-rubber Roller has been invented, and is now supplied at a small extra charge in lieu of the old Composition one, which was liable to be affected by heat and damp.

The Neo-Cyclostyle is also supplied in handsome Japanned Metallic Boxes to resist the attacks of White Ants and other injurious insects in the Tropics.

Where printing facilities are so scarce the Neo-Cyclostyle will be found even more useful than in England.

Gives 2,000 copies from one Original in any colour has nothing that will melt about it.

Prices Japanned Metallic Boxes with India-rubber Rollers included—

	Rs. a.
Quarto size printing surface 10⅜ by 8¼	45 0
Foo scap size ditto 13⅜ by 8¼	50 0

WATERLOW'S MULTIPLEX COPYING PORTFOLIO.

By means of this portfolio 50 or more copies of a letter MS. or document, may be printed on thick paper from an original writing by an ordinary Copying Press.

Complete, including a supply of ink, transfer paper and instructions.

	Rs. a.
Brief size	36 0
Foolscap size	31 0
Quarto	15 12

Transfer paper for above, per box of 100 sheets—

Quarto	3 12
Foolscap	4 8
Brief	2 0
Multiplex ink, pur bottle	3 0
Special pens for above, per box	1 12

DR. BAHADURJI MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is requested that all SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above Fund may be paid either to the Undersigned or into the Bank of Bombay to the Credit of the Fund Account No. 2.

DUTTONJEE BOMANJEE,
E. D. SETHNA,
F. E. DAVAR,
JHANGIR J. OURSETJI,
F. M. KANGA,
Honorary Secretaries, Fund Committee.

NOW READY,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy.....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AT the 12th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held in the Mill Premises on the 29th September a DIVIDEND at the Rate of SIX PER CENT per Share was declared free of Income Tax.

A. JOHN AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Sapoori Bang, Parel, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1898, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 26th September, to Sunday, the 16th October 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Fort, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 21st September, 1898.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1898, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL and other RESOLUTIONS passed and adopted by the Shareholders of the Company at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 5th September 1898.

1.—That the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

2.—That Mulji Nesserwanjee Setna and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, and that their joint remuneration be half per cent. on the amount of the Company's assets realised by them, and that as long as the said Company's Mill be worked by them, a similar remuneration be paid to them on the amount realised by the sales of yarn and all other articles.

3.—That sanction be and the same is hereby accorded to the Liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised mentioned, or set forth in section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

4.—That all powers exercisable jointly by the Liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, may be exercised by each one of them severally.

5.—That the Liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, be and they are hereby authorised and empowered until the property of the said Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, be sold, assigned, and transferred to do all things necessary and expedient for the purpose of keeping the machinery, engines, boilers, and mill-gear of the said Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, in good order and condition, and the said Liquidators are hereby expressly authorised and empowered to work and to do all things necessary for the working of the said Mill, and generally to carry on the business of the said Company or to let the said Mill on hire to any person or persons, Firm or Company, for the purpose of working the same for such term or terms as to them may seem fit, but subject to a condition or proviso, enabling the said Liquidators to put an end to the said term at any time by giving to the lessee a month's notice in writing of their intention to put an end to the same, and subject also to a further proviso or condition that the Liquidators shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts relating to the working of the said Mill at the end of every six months during the term of the said lease in order to ascertain whether the said Mill has been worked by the said lessees at any and what loss, or at any and what profit, and to provide in the lease or agreement for lease of the said Mill that the lessee or lessees shall not be responsible for any loss, destruction or injury to the buildings, machinery, engines, boilers, &c., of the said Mill arising from any accident which shall not be due to the negligence or default of the said lessee or lessees.

At the same Meeting the following Resolutions will be proposed, viz.:—

1. That to enable the Liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, to work the Company's Mill, they are hereby empowered to borrow money and to securify for the repayment thereof to mortgage, pledge, or charge any of the property of the said Company.

2. That the Liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, be and they are hereby empowered either to sell or let the Company's Mill to [illegible] F. Dinshawjee, or to [illegible] of the [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 9-15,

THE MARVELLOUS AND UNIQUE

D'ARC'S

MARIONETTES

THIS SATURDAY, OCT. 1ST.

GRAND MATINEE AT 4-30.

Children and Native Nurses Half Price to all Classes.

SPECIAL RATES TO SCHOOLS.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.

Children Half Price.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO., LD.

RARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS Curios, Facetiæ, Illustrations, &c. Very valuable Private Collection. Catalogue 1s. postage 2½.

A. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. George's Paris.

NOTICE.

DR. S. S. MISIR will be in attendance from 1st October, 1898, at his Dispensary at Kalbadevi Road, between the hours of 9 & 12 morning, and at Hindustan Mill, Rippon Road, at 4 and 5 P.M., daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselv s of PROF. HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 29th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

DR. D. S. FRASER will be in attendance at Laidlaw & Whiteaway Buildings, Fort, between the hours of 2 & 5 P.M., daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Prof. HAFFKINE'S treatment against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 30th September, 1898.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per Annum is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1898, and is payable on and after the 17th day of October, 1898, at the Registered Office, No. 11, Elphinstons Circle, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on the 1st day of October, 1898, on production of share certificate.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 16th October, 1898, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and CO., LD.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October 1898, at 3 P.M. for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and credited Balance-Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1898.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of an additional Director.

IV. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd, to WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given to all to whom it may concern that SHA NAGINDAS WADOOCHAND is lately carrying on business under the name of WADOOCHAND KEVALCHAND, died on the 19th September 1898 at Pattan, in H. H. the Gaicowar's territories and that SHA MANILAL WADILAL and KESSOWLAL WADILAL the grandsons of the said WADOOCHAND KEVALCHAND, as the only male surviving members of the family of the said WADOOCHAND KEVALCHAND are absolutely entitled to all the property moveable and immoveable and outstanding debts, &c., in Bombay and elsewhere, of the said family and the said firm of Wadoochand Kevalchand and all persons are hereby warned against handing over any property or making payments of any monies, belonging or appertaining to the said family or firm, or for or on account of the said family or firm to any person or persons other than MANEKBAI widow of WADILAL WADOOCHAND the mother and natural guardian of the said Manilal Wadilal and Kessowlal Wadilal. And notice is hereby given that any property delivered or any payment made contrary to the terms of this notice will not be acknowledged by or on behalf of the said Manilal Wadilal and Kessowlal Wadilal and the persons handing over such property or making payments contrary to the provisions of this notice will do so at their own risk and peril.

NOTICE is also hereby given that a suit has been filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for a declaration that the said Manilal and Kessowlal are entitled to the said property, and the undersigned are the attorneys for the Plaintiff in such suit.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys, High Court.
Bombay, 30th September, 1898.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 61, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange,

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements,

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A BROUGHAM, HORSE, BAGS OF GUM, SCALE AND WRIGHTS, &C.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Nanabhoy Cursetjee Khoja and Nasserwanjee Cursetjee Khoja, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1898, at 1-30 p.m. at their Sale Room No. 4, Forbes and Medows street, Fort, one brougham with horse and harness.

Also at 2-30 p.m. at No. 338 Doongary Street, Bhatt Bazaar, Mandvie, a lot of gum in bags, gum waste, one cart, iceness, empty maths boxes, beam scale and weights, old gunny bags, baskets, sieves, bats, gharry, &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF GOOD HORSES AND CARRIAGES, &c.

Sale of handsome carriages, fast trotting horses, sets of single and double harnesses, Gents' saddles, saddlery, show Cupboards, etc.

By Estate of the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

Suit No. 39 of 1897.

Khanoobai vs. Rassamall.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 2nd October, 1898, at 11 a.m., at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the following:—

Carriages.

1 victoria, 4 spring, with rubber tyre and iron spoke wheels, 1 mail coach with rubber tyre wheels, 1 buggy with rubber tyre wheels, 1 victoria, 2 broughams, 1 mail coach, 1 [illegible] sets of [illegible] 1 [illegible] spare coach

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

CLEARANCE SALE of surplus stock of Photographic Materials commences To-DAY.—J. NEUBERG., 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

RS. 40.—GENT.'S EVENING DRESS JACKET, Silk Roll Collar and Linings. Grand Value. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

VICTORIA DAIRY CO., No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort. SUPPLIES DAILY FRESH MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, &c. of unequalled quality. For terms apply MANAGER.

STAMP COLLECTION belonging to the late E. F. Viegas, FOR SALE, may be seen at the Administrator General's Office, any day between 11 A.M and 4 P.M

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES Can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Full dress Uniform of the I. M. S. consisting of Tunic, Belts, Trousers, Mess Shell Jacket and Mess Vest. In good order. Apply to No. "99," care of this office.

WANTED an L. M. and S. as MEDICAL OFFICER, to fill temporary vacancy for four months. Applications stating salary required with copies of certificates and previous record of experience should be forwarded early to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar, Para.

WANTED, a CLERK for office work, EURASIAN or PARSEE preferred. Good handwriting indispensable. Apply "W. X." care of this Paper.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS.—Rose Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-12. Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-8. Flowery Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-4. Orange Pekoe Rs. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans 12 and Souchong ans 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!! Fresh stock of our Russel and Belgrave Patterns to hand. Intending purchasers apply early to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHRS, Fort, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH PERSON wishes to take a SITUATION as Children's Nurse, Nursery Governess Matron, or Housekeeper. Up-Country preferred. Good testimonials. Address to "No. 55," care of this Paper.

PIANOS!! Cottage, Square and Grand, SALE or EXCHANGE. Terms very Cheap. Trial solicited.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

ANTHONY NOBAY and Co.—Engravers on Wood and Metal, and Rubber Stamp Manufacturers; 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS SOLD at 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, have uncommon Flavour, and are Specially adopted for mixing with Cheap inferior Teas sold in Bombay to improve their Flavour.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "I. M.," care of this Paper.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Mahaluxmi, near the Temple, containing Four Halls, 14 Rooms and a Stable. Apply to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL, Bombay.

TO LET.—At Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the airy and commodious GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow suitable for EUROPEAN. Apply on the PREMISES

CHEAP Cut-Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oilmanstores, Cigars, Tobacco, Patent Medicines. Outstation Orders are executed, Domestic Servants supplied by C. S. DEMELLO & Co., opposite Crawford Market.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL—a first class European Hotel RE-OPENS about 1st October. Also TO BE LET a commodious and splendidly situated BUNGALOW, "Aramitta Lodge."

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs on made to Order.—Chaukia. No. 8.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 8 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkeopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Dalliwalla's Ague Mixture and with a few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Dalliwalla's and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera, as Dalliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Dalliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Dalliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. DALLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, and infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from Jonathan, a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

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Extract from the *Housewife's Annual*, 1896-7.

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"Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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TREATISE ON THE [illegible]

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Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	40 per ct.	1,160 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 per ct.	1,180
Chartered Bank of India	14,000	100	75	5 p.c.	98
Exchange Banks.					
Chartered Bank	1,00,000	20	all	3 per ct.	20
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National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 per ct.	276

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Back Bay Reclamation	600	50	50	15	55
Badhan Pile	8,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
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Do. New Issue	600	375	225	75	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	300	5 ... ct.	350
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pc ct.	203
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvd Rs10	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld.	2,500	250	250	9 p ct	320
Empire of India Life Co. Ld.	2,000	500	250	55	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	12
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180 xd
Kamp & Co.	4,000	250	175	21	355 xd
Kurrachee Landing ... Works & Co.	500	500	500	30	183
Lyall, Matheson & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	26
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	70
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Soundy & Co.	3,000	100	100	5	70
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Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	292 xd
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Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	505
Bombay New Manufg. Co., Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	120
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	800
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
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Colmbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
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Dalakh Kher Lukhmidas Khunkerchi Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs10	610 xd
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Western India	1,200	1,000	1,050	dvd Rs.50	485

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Albert (Kurrachee)	900	1,100	1,100 Rs 80	950
Bollary	107	1,000	1,000 dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggree City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250 25	275
Bombay Cotton Bruns Commpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125 dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200 dvd Rs25	210
Calaba	500	1,880	1,880 dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000 100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	... dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	1,500	6,500	500 325-8-0	775
French	300	500	500 dvd Rs30	700
Harvey and Jahapathy	450	450	500 dvd Rs30	261
Hingoo Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100 dvd Rs10	105
Jungama	240	450	450 Rs 60	40 xd
Mahurya Press Co., Ld.	300	260	all 15 pr. ct.	210
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Morvell Co.	120	400	400 dvd Rs20	380
Munmar M	300	250	15	330
New Bezar	1,000	500	500 dvd Rs45	575
New Egerton	44.9	125	125 dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales	120	400	0 20	400 xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7 0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500 20	585
Sind and Punjab	100	1,000	1,000 200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750 50	490
Sirah Woollen Mills	320	250	250 Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all 12	200 xd
Volkart	...	500	500 d d 65	1080

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Three and-a-half per cent Reduced	94-13
Three and-a-half per cent 1893	71
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City of Paris Loan	...
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Medium Ingots	,, ,,
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	,, ,,
Bar Silver	75-12 rdy. ; Rs. 75-14 fd
Gold Leaf	24-2
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Bar Australian	24-5
Bar Bombay	24-4-9
Bar Paris	20

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Do. do.	do. do.	1s 3 29/32d.
Do. do.	do. do.	1s 3 31/32d.
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Do. do.	do. do.	1s 4 1/32d.
Do. do.	do. do.	1s 4 1/16d.
Do. do.	do. do.	1s 4 3/32d.
Do. do.	do. do.	1s 4 1/8d.
France 4 months	On demand	Rs. 206
Do. do.	do. do.	Rs. 206
Do. do.	do. do.	Rs. 206
Do. do.	do. do.	Rs. 206
Do. do.	do. do.	Rs. 206
Do. do.	do. do.	Rs. 206
Do. do.	do. do.	Rs. 206
Do. do.	do. do.	Rs. 206

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water, 11-30m. Low water, 5-32m., 5-48a.
P. and O. s.s. Bengal, with English mails of 10th inst., due to arrive at day light.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Ripkisandas Circle, 2 p.m.
The Sun Mills Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Moraljee Gooculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Parel, 3-30 p.m.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road 4 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament.
Novelty Theatre, D'Arc's Malonettes, 9-15 p.m.

CRICKET.

Independent vs. Y M. C. A.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 5.m. Sun sets, 5h. 48m. High water, 0-27m., 0-51a. Low water, 6-7.m. 6-12a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Young Zoroastrian. Elphinstone vs. Liberal.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this (Saturday) evening at 5-30, in the Hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in English at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 3, Horaby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—"The Theosophic Life."

CHURCH FEAST.—The annual Titular Feast of the Church of our Lady of Rosary, Mazagon, will be celebrated to-day. The mass selected for the occasion is Haydn No. 2, which will be rendered by the young ladies and members of St. Cecilia's Society, under the direction of Revd. Father Francis D'Cruz, the vicar. The high mass will commence at 10 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE DAIVADNYA CASTE.—A general meeting of the community will be held at Shunkarset House, Palao Road, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to ascertain how many members of the community would be willing to remove to Health camps, &c., if necessitated by plague occurs this year. All members of the community are invited toattend.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S BIRTHDAY AT DAMAUN.—Wednesday was the birthday of His Most Faithful Majesty, Don Carlos I, the King of Portugal, and great rejoicings were held in Panjim, the Capital of the Portuguese possessions in India. His Excellency the Governor General issued 400 invitations to a State Ball. In Damaun owing to the absence of His Excellency the Governor there was no State Dinner, but 21 guns were fired at noon. "Te Deum" service was held in the principal Church at Damaun. On Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m., complainant was walking along he Khoja Street, when, near the Null Bazaar, he met the accused. The latter immediately picked up a bangle which appeared to be of gold, and, telling the complainant that he found it on the road, asked him to accompany him to the bazaar to dispose of it. The complainant agreed to do so, and while on their way to the bazaar accused proposed to exchange the gold bangle with the two silver ones which the complainant had on his person. Complainant agreed to the proposal and gave him his two silver bangles and they then parted. Complainant then went to the Null Bazaar and seeing the ornament tested, found it to be made of brass and not with gold. A report was made to the Police, and the accused was arrested with one of the silver bangles in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ESCAPING FROM POLICE CUSTODY.—Heeroo Teckchund, a Hindu, residing at Kazee Syid Street, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 27th ult. time, a cupboard in his room was opened, apparently by means of a duplicate key, and a silver waist chain and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 80 were stolen therefrom. On the following day, a Bunia friend of the complainant, named Lilia was arrested by the D. B. and C. I. Railway Police at the Grant Road Station, with the stolen property in his possession but during the course of the investigation the accused managed to effect his escape from custody on the same night. The Railway Police have made over the property to the Divisional Police, pending further inquiries and arrest of the accused.

ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.—In consequence of certain information previously received, the Bombay Police arrested, on Thursday last, at Kamatipoora, one Prajad Succaram, an inhabitant of Karmala, a village in the Sholapore District, with gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 475 in his possession. The police, on enquiry, which elicited the fact that the accused had a few days previously stolen the ornaments from the house of one Vishnoo Purshotum, a resident of the same village, and absconded to Bombay. The party was sent out by the complainant, who had come down to Bombay in search of the accused, and who immediately identified the property as his own. The accused was yesterday placed before Mr. W. C. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, who charged him with the theft of the property belonging to the complainant. The Magistrate transferred the case to Sholapore and ordered the accused to be sent thither in police custody.

AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.—The case in which one Keshowjee Anandjee charged his late father's mistress, Mootaebai, and one Mooljee Purshootum with the offence of theft and abetment thereof in respect of cash for leaving yesterday before Mr. B. R. Spencer, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Vellinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution and the accused were represented by Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan and Mr. H. G. Nadkarni, barristers-at-law. Mr. Vellinker after stating the facts of the case said that if the accused undertook to restore the property to Keshowjee the charge would be withdrawn. Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan declined to do so and contended that the property belonged to Jeebai and her four sons and that according to the Hindoo law the illegitimate sons of a Sudra were entitled to half the property, and that even a concubine was entitled to maintenance. It was also contended that if the complainant had any claim to the property he should go to a civil court. The magistrate in giving his decision, said that the facts of the case disclosed that the charge of theft could not be sustained, and that if the complainant had any claim to the property, he should go to a civil court. He discharged the accused.

EIGHTEEN TIMES IN JAIL.—Before Mr. W. C. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Rama Babaji, a Hindu, aged about forty years, against whom stood a record of eighteen previous convictions, was charged by Gopal Jagannath chashing and Dhondi Lakmidas with dishonestly inducing one Baloo Laximon to deliver up to him two silver bangles valued at Rs. 6. The complainant arrived in Bombay from his native country a few days ago, and went to reside at Bhendy Bazaar. On Wednesday, forenoon, complainant was walking along he Khoja Street, when, near the Null Baxaar, he met the accused. The latter immediately picked up a bangle which appeared to be of gold, and, telling the complainant that he found it on the road, asked him to accompany him to the bazaar to dispose of it. The complainant agreed to do so, and while on their way to the bazaar accused proposed to exchange the gold bangle with the two silver ones which the complainant had on his person. Complainant agreed to the proposal and gave him his two silver bangles and they then parted. Complainant then went to the Null Bazaar and seeing the ornament tested, found it to be made of brass and not with gold. A report was made to the Police, and the accused was arrested with one of the silver bangles in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office Dalal street, Mr. Damodardas Tapidas being in the chair. The following is the director's report:—

Your directors have pleasure to lay before you their annual report and audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June 1898. The result of the working of the Company has been disappointing, owing to the appearance of the plague during the period under report, and consequent stoppages of portions of the mill coupled with an adverse market for yarn in China and Japan. Your directors beg to state that they have been able to sell a portion of the Company's spare land during the year, under report, at a profit which they consider satisfactory, and are also glad to mention that the secretaries and treasurers of your Company have voluntarily given up one-third of their commission, which will appear from the accounts, that the credit balance of profit and loss accounts stands at Rs. 11,936-2-9, including the balance of Rs. 842-1-1 brought forward from last year's account. Out of this sum your directors have appropriated Rs. 10,000 to depreciation of machinery, and Rs. 1,000 to the insurance fund account in pursuance of the terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, and recommend that the balance of Rs. 936-2-9 be carried forward to next years account. As mentioned in their last report, the question of replacing the present two engines of your mill with one engine of latest improvements, and large enough to drive both the mills economically, had to be delayed on account of technical difficulties, and the engineers' strike in England. For the latter reason, the new preparatory machinery that was ordered out and was due in December last, was also delayed and could not arrive till the year under report had expired. Your mill together with the local stock in trade, has been insured to the extent of Rs. 19,73,500.

One of your Directors, Mr. Chaoorbhooj Bhaichundbhoy, owing to unavoidable absence from Bombay was not able to attend Board meetings for six months. You are requested to confirm his re-appointment. Two of your directors, Messrs. Gordhandas Sewram, and Hurgovandass Moolchand, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report was approved and adopted. Messrs. Gordhandas Sewram and Hurgovandas Moolchand were re-elected directors. Mr. Jamnadas Purmanundas and Mr. A. J. D. Quadros were appointed auditors for the current year, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

D'ARC'S MARIONET.

THERE was another fair house last night at this entertainment which applauded instintedly the marvelous and amusing antics of the little men and women. There will be a Matinee this afternoon for ladies and children and as the prices are low, there should be a large attendance of the fair sex. It should be remembered that the season is short, the farewell performance taking place next Saturday, so those in search of a good evenings amusement, can not do better than visit the Novelty Theatre.

The heat was oppressive and we find been travelling a long way. We were both much exhausted. Our throats were dry and parched and our tempers not of the best. Each one blamed the other for having forgotten to bring a flask which him until at last we no longer spoke to one another but rode stolidly on in silence, knowing we were miles away from anywhere and a drink. A sudden bend of the road brought us in sight of an overturned bullock cart which the unfortunate driver was valiantly endeavoring to right. Our own trouble was forgotten at this half sad and half amusing spectacle and we were soon rendering such assistance as we could. Eventually the cart was righted and the bullocks harnessed and our friend the driver climbed in the vehicle in the middle of his cart and regretting he had no spittle to offer us (in lieu of the occasion) invited us to join him in drinking some toddy a Zamorin had given him. Our host took us to a cocoanut grove and climbing a tree with marvellous agility, he soon returned with a pot of toddy which we drank with great relish. Then we bade our host farewell and continued our journey.

THE RANGOON RICE TRADE.

REPORTED RICE RING IN 1889.

THE MYSTERIES OF RICE-BROKING.

A CORRESPONDENT, with large experience in the rice trade, writes to the local *Times* as follows:—

In the beginning of August there was a rumour current in the rice markets to the effect that European millers had agreed amongst themselves to form a ring or combination in 1899. This news was readily believed by both Chinese and Native rice merchants, and they, in order to protect their mutual interests, called three meetings at the Modern Union Club, and the result of these meetings was an Association—United Chinese and Native Rice Merchants—came into existence, which will shortly be registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

Excepting two or three persons, who in the meantime did not like to dispense the millers and brokers, all those Chinese and Natives who are interested in the rice trade of this town attended the three meetings, at which important speeches were made, both by Chinese and Native merchants. It was a great surprise that the members of these two nationalities should have met together on the 10th day of September and formed into one body. The following is one of the speeches that was made as one of the above meetings, which should be of very great interest to those in Europe as well as out here who are connected with the rice trade:—

Gentlemen, as you are probably aware, a meeting of Native rice shippers and traders was held on Wednesday last in these premises with a view to form and inaugurate an association of rice buyers to protect and safeguard our interests. It was resolved at that meeting, that in order to strengthen our proposed association it is necessary and desirable that we should have the support and the co-operation of the Chinese rice shippers as well. In accordance with that resolution, this meeting is convened, and I am glad to see that we have to-day in this room a large number of Chinese rice shippers who are willing to co-operate with our movements. This augurs well for the success of our proposed movement. Gentlemen, the advantages of the formation of

THE PROPOSED ASSOCIATION

are so numerous and obvious to any business-man conversant with the rice trade, that it would be superfluous for me to dilate upon them. The European mercantile communities have their various associations, the rice brokers have formed not very long ago an association of their own, and we who buy and export no less than one-third of the rice crop of this country annually have yet no association to watch and safeguard our common interests and to put forward our joint demands when necessary.

The want of such an association has now been keenly felt and I think that no time should be lost in forming an association—a strong and an amalgamated association of the Chinese and Native rice buyers of Rangoon. After the formation of such an association upon a proper basis, we shall have to consider various questions of importance vitally affecting our common interests.

Take, for instance, the clause ('The grain to be of fair average of the quality procurable at time of milling') introduced not very long ago by the millers in their rice contracts, and under which we render ourselves bound to take delivery of rice, as Broken, up to 10 per cent. This clause is objectionable it may be. You are aware of the circumstances which led to the introduction of that clause in our rice contracts, and it will be for you to consider whether we should not insist that the clause in question, in its present form, should be expunged from our rice contracts. Then there is the clause in our contracts touching

THE PAYMENTS OF GODOWN RENT

('Godown rent at the rate of Rs. 5 per 100 bags per week will be charged to buyers should they fail to remove the rice on or before 10 days after milling') which clause was hitherto altogether a dead letter and never enforced. Some of you have, no doubt experience of last year, having had to pay large sums of money as godown rents, at fabulously high rates, and under pressure of an unpleasant kind, know now the exact significance of that clause. And also with regard to the question as to whether the buyer should not be fully and effectually discharged after having once made payment of their purchase money to the millers' bill collector in accordance with the millers' bill. Gentlemen, the employment of brokers is a question which concerns us more than the millers. The millers require, as one of the terms of their contract, that the brokerage due to the broker is to be paid by the buyers. That being so, it stands to reason, that it is only fair, that the buyers should have the power and the right to appoint any broker in whom they have confidence to buy rice for them from any particular mill. If

BUYERS ARE MADE TO PAY BROKERAGE,

why should they not have the voice to nominate a particular individual of their choice as their broker? How do matters stand at present? We are told by certain millers: "You must select your broker out of our few favoured ones, and you must pay his brokerage. We shall not have a broker of your choice however respectable, honest and competent he may be." Is that a just, fair and equitable arrangement? Our interests are intrinsically connected with those of the millers and an unfair and unjust arrangement of this kind is bound to be disadvantageous to both parties.

Gentlemen, various other questions may from time to time crop up for the determination of the association, and one fact is certain, that the united voice of the rice buyers, expressed through their association, will command the confidence and weight to whom it is entitled to be addressed.

Out of the possible number of 45 rice merchants of Rangoon 42 have formed the association, being 21 Chinese and 16 Native firms, and it is

A BAD LOOK-OUT FOR MILLERS AND BROKERS.

The latent body of men have already shewn signs of disunion amongst themselves as some of them have written to their association to abolish Rule XVI., which reads thus:—"Members of the Association are strictly debarred from working with any non-associated broker," etc. etc. It may be mentioned for the information of the general public that there are two sets of brokers in the Rangoon rice market. The first set comprises the members of the Rangoon Brokers Association, consisting of (a) ordinary brokers, who buy and sell for their principals either in their own names or direct between buyers and sellers; (b) speculative brokers, who occasionally turn themselves into Bulls and Bears according to the tendency of the market; (c) and merchant-brokers, who export rice from Rangoon and at same time speculate in the local market in addition to their ordinary brokering business, and this body of men is engaged by millers for selling their rice. The second set consists of the non-associated brokers, a body of men under the protection of all the rice buyers in the market and they, too, speculate on their own account. Between

THE ASSOCIATED AND NON-ASSOCIATED BROKERS

joint business in buying and selling have been done privately in spite of the resolution in the rule referred to above, and on this influential broker so acting doing, or suspected of having done, joint business with a non-associated broker, the matter is hushed up; but when a nameless broker is reported as having sold or bought rice within an outside broker the matter is taken up very seriously. Meetings after meetings are held in the rooms of the Association and at last for want of proof, which it is naturally impossible to get, the guilty broker is not expelled from the Association. On the faces this have come to the knowledge of the broker-judges "I &c., and the matter is then allowed to drop. Non associated brokers, whose field of operations is wider than that of the associated brokers, are in a better position to buy, hence the constant passing of orders privately between them. Associated brokers are saddled with all sorts of restrictions brought upon by themselves. Out of the rules framed by them for their guidance, the following extract from Rule III is most comical: "In the event of any brokers or firm of brokers, who are already members of the Association, admitting into partnership any gentlemen who is not already a member of the Association, such gentleman must be balloted for in the usual manner." That is, if a broker wants a partner he must obtain the consent of his rivals! A thing most difficult to get, as competition and rivalry are very keen amongst the associated brokers. However, merchants have now an association of their own, and from the speech given above it looks as if they will appoint their own brokers and if they succeed in doing so the present Brokers' Association will have to frame new rules for the guidance of its members.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BARTON, Somerset shire Light Infantry, will be placed on half pay on November 8th, on completing four years regimental command.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Captains Johnstone, 1st Madras Infantry, Mason, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Holmes, Malwa Bheel Corps: Lieutenant J Chancellor, R E., Bombay, 40th Bengal Infantry, Rice, 4th Sikhs, A. Smith, 2nd Bengal Infantry, E. Scudamy R. E. F. Wynter R A., Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, Sharp 11th Madras Infantry Swinley, 31st Punjab Intantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Keene, 29th Punjab Infantry. The following remain at home on extended leave:—Major Lambert, Judge Advocate's Department, and, Lieutenant Close, R E, for 6 months. Captain Mathews Adjutant-General's Department, for 4 months, Captain Oowie, 15th Sikhs, King, 33rd Bengal, Infantry Munn, 36th Sikhs, for 3 months, Lieutenants Vail Somerset, 30th Sikhs, Tregear, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; 2nd Lieutenant Biddy, Unattached List, for 2 months. Major Vidal, Adjutant-General's Department, Captain Morton, 31st P. L., 2nd-Lieutenant Sease, Unattached List, for 1 month.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 27th September, 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 24th Sept. 1898	8,266,100
Balance to be remitted from 25th Sept. 1898 to 31st March 1899	7,733,900

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99:—

	In the month of July 1898.		
	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,01,03,281	17,77,011	1,18,80,292
Exports	12,62,448	53,34,919	65,97,367
Net Imports	91,41,736	21,54,372	1,15,82,068
To the end of the month of July 1898, Progressive.			
Imports	3,55,57,283	3,07,81,580	7,63,38,863
Exports	75,05,755	2,88,32,136	3,13,47,391
Net Imports	2,72,51,528	2,81,54,191	4,50,32,472

Bullion received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUES), EXPORTED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
In the month of July	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold	76,793	82,29,145	83,05,910
Silver			
From the 1st of July to the end of the month			
Gold	16,38,881	5,01,28,052	5,18,66,851
Silver			
From the 1st of July to the end of the month			
Gold		51,27,725	51,27,725
Silver			

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 27th September were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 26th September, 13 feet against 14 feet 8 inches on same date last year. The kharif crops in Manjhand and Sakro are suffering slightly for want of sufficient moisture. There is a general failure of barani crops in Jokt for want of rain. Rats are doing some damage in Sakro, Ghorabari, Sujawal, Mirpur, Batoro and Shahbandar. The agriculturai stock are healthy. Fodder is scarce in Kohistan. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River 6 feet 6 inches against 5 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Kharif cultivation is flourishing and promises well. Ploughing of rabi lands has begun. The cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—The kharif crops are in good condition. The water supply is deficient in the Gunl, Batlin, Tando Bago, Daro Mohbat, Tando Alahyar, Shahdadpur, Sakrand, Moro, Naushahro and Kandiaro talukas. Slight damage is caused to crops by rain in the Bdiin and Tando Bago talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops has been commenced in the Gunl and Shahdadpur talukas. Preparation of land for sowing of rabi crops in the Naushahro and Badin talukas has commenced. The cattle are in fair condition throughout the districts. Fodder is abundant in four talukas and insufficient in eight.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops are excellent. Preparation of land for rabi crops is being made throughout the district. There was a breach in the Begari Canal on 14th and it was closed on 25th. Fodder insufficient. The prices of jowari, b

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TOJABMAL.
Price, etc. [illegible] Parsees half-[illegible]
[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30.

THROUGHOUT the Cotton-growing districts there has been no rain to speak of during the past week, the weather over the area being bright and seasonable; and the cotton plants as well as the food-grains are reported to be in a very favourable condition, the former indeed flourishing. The business done in the Cotton Market has been a moderate one, and though there was a drop in prices of some Rs. 2 per candy at the beginning of the week, this has since been recovered. Wheat and Seeds have been very quiet markets, with prices unchanged. Rates of Exchange have been steady throughout the week, and this evening's quotations, as compared with last Friday's, show an advance of 1-32d. for Bank Paper. The Money Market is quiet. Government Paper is quiet but steady, with a decline in prices of 1-16 per cent for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1-2 per cent for Threes. In Freights there has been a firmer tendency noticeable in rates, and the small lots reported done were mostly for forward shipment. For Imports the enquiry is small in a quiet market.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return issued on Monday, showed the following changes as compared with the previous Return:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	343,368
" " Branches	Inc.	1,72,475
Other "	Inc.	11,62,150
Government Securities	Inc.	8,604
Other authorised "	Dec.	5,543
Loans	Inc.	2,45,837
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	68,881
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	10,884
Cash	Inc.	4,33,654

There was an addition to the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank of but 4 1-4 lakhs during last week, making it stand on Saturday last at 226 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to about 3 1-2 lakhs; while at the Branches there was an increase of 1 3-4 lakh; and Private Deposits were augmented to the extent of 11 1-2 lakhs. Loans increased by nearly 2 1-2 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased decreased by over 1-2 lakh.

Meanwhile the market has been quiet. The Bank of Bombay rate is 4 per cent., and that in the open market is 2 1-2 per cent.

The following is the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 24th September 1898:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,40,729
Do. do. at Branches	29,12,507
Other Deposits	3,17,07,159
Post Bills	3,398
Credits undrawn	22,09,393
	Rs... 5,89,33,056

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	103,50,051
Other authorised Securities	35,55,747
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	59,4 53
Loans, on do. do. do.	116,25,747
Bills Discounted and Purchased	43,22,330
Dead Stock	4,15,370
Stamps and Stationery	21,1
Bullion	73,526
Balances with other Banks	293,24,233
Cash	
	Rs... 589,33,056

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady in tone last mail day at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of re-sales was reported, but the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. The market was quiet on Monday at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, both ready and forward; but Mercantile Bills were not offering. On Tuesday rates were quiet but steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants Bills continued scarce; and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. There was a steady feeling in the market on Wednesday, when 1s. 3 7-8d was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale the demand for Bank Paper having been very limited, and no Merchant Bills having been offered. Rates were steady yesterday 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of re-sales were reported, and Bank Demand was available at 1s 3 15-16d., at which there was a limited enquiry. The market was again steady in tone to-day at 1s. 11-32 for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was small, a moderate amount of business in Demand being done at 1s. 3 15-16d. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and the market closed steady in tone at the following quotations—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
France	199 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened with a steady feeling on Saturday last at 94 7-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account, and 85 for 3 per Cents. Rates continued steady on Monday at 94 1-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, and 86, nominal, for 3 per Cents. On Tuesday the market was quiet, with 94 7-8 again quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both cash and the Settlement; while for Threes 85 was named weak in tone on Wednesday, rates were given at 94 11-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents for Cash and the Settlement, and 85 for 3 per Cents. The market was quieter yesterday at 94 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 5-8 for Account; Threes declined to 84 1-2. Rates have to-day been steady at 94 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 9 16 for the Settlement, and 84 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES have been generally quiet, and prices show a tendency, though to but a slight degree, to favour sellers, this evening's quotations giving, as against those of Friday last, an advance of Rs. 50, in Soonderdas; of Rs. 25, in Colaba, Land and Mill; of Rs. 15, in Central India; of Rs. 10 each, in Hyderabad, and Manockjee Petit; and a decline of Rs. 20 each, in Currimbhoy, and Queen; of Rs. 15 each, in China, and Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 10, in Oriental; and of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi. In Presses Mofussil Co are Rs. 10 higher; and New Berar, Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay, Burmah, have advanced Rs. 175 in the 1st issue; and Rs. 65, in the second, and Kemp and Co., Rs. 30. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Prices of Grey Goods are generally without change, with but little business doing. Though the rainfall in the districts has been good, dealers, while taking a more hopeful view of the future, are averse to committing themselves to extended operations. In "Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods" a little more business has been passing. Bazaar dealers have transacted a fairly large forward business in "Locally-made Goods." The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the Bazaar during the week have been 3,300 packages; and of "Local" some 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—China dealers still buy very little. The demand from up-country buyers is moderate. The clearances from the Bazaar during the week have amounted to but little, and the market closes weak. Official quotations being as follows:—

Twist	No.	60	Mule, As.	3	to	3 5-8 per lb.
"	"	32	"	3 1-4	"	3 3-4 "
"	"	10s	"	3 3-8	"	4 1-4 "
"	"	12s	"	3 5 8	"	4 1-4 "
"	"	16s	"	4	"	4 3-4 "
"	"	20s	"	4 5-8	"	5 1 8 "
"	"	24s	"	5	"	5 5-8 "
"	"	32s	"	6	"	6 3 4 "
"	"	40s	"	7	"	7 1 2 "

METALS.—"Braziers' Copper" has advanced to the extent of 14 ans. per cwt.; "Swedish Bar Iron is 8 ans. per candy higher; and "Yellow Metal" is unchanged.

COALS.—There have been sales during the week of ready Deshagur at Rs.17 1-2 per ton; and of ready Japan, at Rs. 15 3-4 per ton. Forward Sales have been effected, October delivery, at Rs. 15 3-4; and ready Singareni has been sold, ex-waggons, at Rs. 14 3-4, and for November-December delivery at Rs. 14 1-4. The tone of the market is advancing; we quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley		Nil.
West "		Nil.
Australian	Rs.	16 per ton.
Powell's Duffryn		Nil.
Cardiff		Nil.
Japan	Rs.	15 1-4 per ton.
Bengal	Rs.	15 per ton.
Singareni	Rs.	14 1-4 per ton.
Seebpore	Rs.	16 3-4 per ton.
Sanctoria		Nil.
Deshagur	Rs.	17 1-4 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The transactions in this staple on account of the mills and shippers alike have been moderate, in a generally steady market, with, however, a little fluctuation in prices. The enquiry from exporters has shown a slight falling off, but the demand from the mills has been a fair one. To-day only a small business has transpired, the tone of the market remaining quiet and prices showing no further change.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts on Monday advised that the rainfall throughout the area was practically nil, the only places at which any was received were Hubli, Bellary, Shalapore, and Amraoti, the quantity registered at each having been 3-27 inches, 1-48 inch, 24 cents, and 4 cents, respectively. The weather generally continued bright with no sign of rain. At Hubli the crop prospects were good; and an improvement in the crops was expected at Barsi in consequence of seasonable weather.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cottons with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission viz:—

		Per Candy	Per lb.
Sound, Fine		Rs.	13 5-16d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jan.	"	13 3-16d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	12 9-32d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jan.	"	12 1-32d.
Fair	Good	"	12 5 16d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jan.	"	12 1-32d.
Broach, Fine		"	13 13-16d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jan.	"	13 3 1-16d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	12 27-32d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jan.	"	12 25-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		"	12 27-32d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jan.	"	12 25-32d.
Oomras, Fully Good		"	12 27-32d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jan.	"	12 25-32d.
Dholleras, Fine		"	13 3 1-16d.
Do.	Do. May	"	13 3 11-32d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	12 27-32d.
Do.	Do. May	"	13 3 3-32d.
Do.	Good	"	12 27-32d.
Do.	Do. May	"	12 25-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		"	13 2 31-32d.
Westerns		"	Nomi.
Broach, Fine		"	15 3 3-32d.
Do.	Do. March	"	15 3 13-32d.
Do	Good	"	14 3 1-32d.
Do.	Do. March	"	14 3 3-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years—

	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	4,03	1,546	8,732
From 1st Jan. to 29th Sept.	1,556,82	103,6,760	1,688,055
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	57	110	5,502
From 1st Jan. to 29th Sept.	444.09	482,219	883,361
Clearances to China, Japan, Ceylon, &c.			
For the week	11,62	2,313	2,121
From 1st Jan. to 29th Sept.	491,55	424,421	301,603

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Wheat is rather steady with prices given this evening at an advance of 2 ans. per cwt. both for 91 and 85 per cent White Pessy. In presence of some enquiry Seeds are lgher in price, the rise ranging from 2 to 9 ans. per cw.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	20,96	10,962	57,077
Do. from 1st January to 29th September	7,183,17	1,413,344	3,307,271
Linseed for the week	28,94	1,003	9,654
Do. from 1st January to 29th September	2,135,50	398,377	3,252,161
Rapeseed for the week	1930	7,452	31,461
Do. from 1st January to 29th September	1,87,605	1,743,633	1,040,880
Gingellyseed for the week	,037	1,178	5,343
Do. from 1st January to 29th September	1,3,911	380,005	832,166

The Clearances of Wheat an Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	4,250	...	16,044
Do. from 1st January to 29th September	5,44,218	2,813	1,409,823
Linseed for the week	5,470	4,068	35,329
Do. from 1st January to 29th September	2,17,931	521,218	2,937,239
Rapeseed for the week	8,061	27,203	84,245
Do. from 1st January to 29th September	1,99,280	1,335,567	1,125,000
Gingellyseed for the week	1,002	12	75
Do. from 1st January to 29th September	1,31,947	458,130	1,063,499

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 24th September, 98:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 240,281 13 7			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 146,896 6 3	32,87,178	3	10
Other Dep at Head Office at branches	248,78,450	12	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,131	5	9
Sundries	6,83 785	1	7
Total	378,55,015	7	11

ASSETS.

Government Securities	34,87,332	2	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government at other authorised Securities	43,93,550	15	4
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	50,35,536	1	3
Bills discounted and purchased	70,56,919	4	10
Balances with other Banks	15,89,420	1	0
Bullion	7,56 15	6	
Dead stock	7,97,09	1	8
Stamps	1 359	6	3
Sundries	2,912	2	5
	293,00,281	12	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	144,94,733	11	4
Total	378,55,015	7	11

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 12th September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 6th September, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 6. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 12. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,01,46,956	0	9	1,93,97,655	7	5
Other Deposits, &c.	15,53,725	12	8	5,14,54,643	0	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,01,06	4	3	1,84,352	8	9
Sundries	24,31,388	8	5	24,87,483	4	10
	Rs. 10,22,14,096	10	1	10,92,84,133	5	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	53,30,734	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,18,374	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,70,61,867	10	11
Accounts of Credit, &c.	2,11,19,208	14	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,74,62,909	11	3
Balances with other Banks	1 29,642	15	11
Bullion	1,30 14	0	
Dead Stock	13,16,161	4	0
Furniture	9,221	8	3
Sundries	16,01,707	2	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,44,08,377	7	9
Do. at Branches	1,83,91,801	1	1
Rs.	10,22,14,096	10	1

	10,92,84,133	5	6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities at Assets up to 12th September, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,88,952	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,17,867	Inc.
Other Deposits	3,80,917	Inc.
Post Bills	17,674	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	33,986	Inc.
Loans	14,07,017	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,01,764	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,58,819	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	21,84,277	Dec.
Cash at Branches	9,08,587	Inc.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491 Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th September, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	95,772	2,42 168	5,5 7	3,44 447
Corresponding week of last Year. Open 1,491 Miles.	...	...	...	3,94,388
Decrease				49,941

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	910	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	35,440	51,643	...	23,203	...	61,205
Parcels, &c.	55,035	46,418	8,617	...	...	1,84,889
Goods	3,238	3,659	...	421	...	6,150
Other earnings						
Total for week	93,713	1,08,720	...	15,007	...	...
Aggregate	9 34,653	11,91,197	...	...	...	2,52,544

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,67794 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,80,000	4,000	3,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,03,189	15,78,799	33,707	25,17,695
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,189	17,58,799	37,707	29,37,695
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,813	1,47,198	1,813	2,76,879
Per mile of Ry. do.	76	87	1	165
Total to corresponding date do.	10,85,178	17,32,0	48,348	28,65,494

Increase for the week
Ditto to date

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HATCHELL—September 27, at the Parsonage, Allahabad, the wife of the Rev C J Wellesley Hatchell, Assistant Chaplain, of a son.
OSMASTON—September 28, at Chakrata, the wife of B B Osmaston, Imperial Forest Service, of a son.
PERT—September 26, at Nani Tal, the wife of F J Pert, C S, of a son.
STANDISH-LEE—September 24, at Myrtle Cottage, Coonoor, the wife of Hugh Standish-Lee, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRIANT—September 18, at Cawnpore, Frederic J Briant, of Briant Brothers.
CHEW—September 22, at Gray's Hotel, Coonoor, Nilgiris, Daisy, daughter of the late R W S Chew, Survey of India, and of Mrs Chew, "Glynn Villa," Cotesmund.
ROBSITER—September 25, at Arrah, from fever, Reginald Arthur Robsiter, I C S, aged 25 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898.

"SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, the Pacificator" just published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, by Lieutenant-General Macleod Innes, is a biography of the less famous, but equally gifted and more amiable brother of Lord Lawrence, the saviour of India during the Mutiny, and subsequently Viceroy. Had the elder brother's sagacious premonitions and prudent counsels fallen on more attentive ears at Simla and Calcutta the Mutiny might have been averted, and in any case it would not have taken all the authorities, military and civil, wholly by surprise. His warnings were unheeded, and the measures of concentration he recommended were never carried out. But his capacity, his administrative energy, his faculty of favourably influencing and controlling even the most turbulent native leaders, marked him out as the most fitting successor of Lord Canning, if the "death, resignation or coming away" of that nobleman rendered the Viceroyalty vacant. The Directors of the Honourable East India Company, with the approval of Lord Palmerston's Government in July, 1857, appointed him provisionally to succeed the Viceroy in either of those contingencies, pending the arrival of his successor from England. The occasion did not arise. Sir Henry Lawrence died at his post in Lucknow, which his forethought had made capable of a protracted defence and the Viceroyalty fell some years later to his younger brother, whose vigour and self-reliance, made the resources of the then newly conquered Province of the Punjab available for the reduction of Delhi. Henry Montgomery Lawrence, was the son of Colonel Alexander Lawrence, an Irish officer who was present at the siege of Seringapatam. He was born in Ceylon in 1806, and at the age of seventeen won a commission in the Bengal Artillery at Addiscombe, joining his battery at Dum-Dum, now famous for its man-stopping bullet. The next year the first war with Burma gave him some experience of campaigning, and also of malarious fever, which necessitated a long sojourn in Europe. On his return to India, he was accompanied by his younger brother John, then beginning his career in the Civil Service. The Colonel's family was on the good old patriarchal scale—a regiment of sons and daughters. Six of the former grew up, of whom four found careers in India. In 1833 Henry began five years' service in the Revenue Survey, which brought him into direct touch with the Natives of India. He took a sympathetic interest, noting their habits of life and their ways of thought, with deep interest and eventual profit. He being mixed with all classes of the people, accessible to Chiefs, and landholders, cultivators, officials and non-officials, the corrupt and the honest. The insight thus acquired satisfied him that a change in the tone and methods of civil administration, would be of great advantage to the Government and its subjects. He carried out that principle, when he and his brother John came to administer the Punjab after the Sikh Wars. He became an advocate of the recognition and retention in their former positions of the old families and hereditary Chiefs. Lord Dalhousie was in office, vigorously carrying out the policy of resumption without the slightest misgiving as to its ultimate effects. But Henry Lawrence, soldier as he was, held, that the Native States should be upheld and the doctrine of lapse allowed to lapse as soon as might be. It was his fortune to bring that about even while the great annexer was in the zenith of his power, but not before irreparable mischief had been done.

When on survey duty, Lawrence came to see the duty and policy of light assessments, and the cruelty and folly of heavy ones. He held that roads were the first want of any country and any Government, for they are needed by the farmer, the soldier, the policemen, the traveller, the merchant. "Cut roads in any direction, and open out your District," was constantly on his lips. He was equally emphatic as to the necessity of having military roads, the most durable that could be made, and raised above the general level of the country, with bridges, so as to be independent of floods. Then "famine could not rage in one part of the country while grain is a drug in another. Nor would detachments be cut up while their supports were coming on at a lazy twenty or thirty miles a day." In the autumn of 1838 Henry Lawrence returned to duty with his battery, war with Afghanistan being imminent. The raising of the siege of Herat gave pause to the preparations. Lawrence was placed on the Political Staff and sent to Ferozpore, a Sikh State on the frontier, under British protection. It had "lapsed" and it fell to Lawrence's lot to establish some kind of regular administration. He brought the surrounding chiefs to see that he wished them well, and settled their boundary disputes amicably and impartially, winning their confidence. The death of Runjit Singh was followed by anarchy in the Punjab, which was in alliance with the British Government against Afghanistan. This alliance was Runjit's work, but the Sikhs did not like it, much as they hated the Afghans. The expedition drove out Dost Mohammed and placed Shah Sujah on the throne, a Sikh Contingent co-operating by the Khaibar. The allies had done their work, or thought they had. But Dost Mohammed returned. In 1841 there was a rising in Afghanistan; Shah Sujah was assassinated, and the British garrison, isolated in Kabul, was forced to retire and was massacred before it reached the Khaibar. Henry Lawrence was the the first to hear of the rising. He at once understood its full significance, and at his instance a brigade was sent to Peshawar, with the sanction of the Sikh Chiefs. The murder of the British Envoy and Elphinstone's retreat, encouraged the Sikhs to show their ill-will, and the situation became critical. Lawrence kept them in hand, and Lord Ellenborogh promised them the Passes and Jellalabad as their share of the Afghan spoil. It is not necessary to recount the history of that ill-fated Afghan adventure, which led to the two Sikh wars and the eventual annexation of the Punjab. Lawrence regarded the annexation with disfavour, believing that it would be more prudent to have that country independent, under a friendly chief like Ranjit, as a buffer State against foreign aggression. But Lord Dalhousie held otherwise. The annexation of the Punjab and of the Kingdom of Oude certainly precipitated the Mutiny the Native troops having no external enemies to fight.

Henry Lawrence was one of the first to note the growing symptoms of disaffection in the Native army, and pointed out prophetically that what had happened at Kabul, might easily happen at Meerut and Delhi, and there would be the same difficulty of utilising our isolated detachments of European troops to suppress a rising. On May 2, 1857, a few weeks before the Mutiny, he wrote to Lord Canning that, fearing to increase alarm and suspicion, he did nothing not absolutely necessary. A week later he wrote giving an account of his personal inquiries amongst the mutinous sepoys as to their grievances:—"Last night I held a conversation with a jamadar of the Oudh Artillery for more than an hour, and was startled by the dogged presistence of the man, a Brahman of about forty years of age, of excellent character, in the belief that for ten years past Government has been engaged in measures for the forcible, or rather fraudulent conversion of all the Natives. His argument was, that as such was the case, and as we had made our way through India, had won Bhartpur, Lahore, &c., by fraud, so might it be possible that we mixed bone-dust with the grain sold to the Hindus. When I told him of our power in Europe, of how the Russian war had quadrupled our army in a year, and in another it could, if necessary, have been interminably increased, and that, in the same way, in six months, any requisite number of Europeans could be brought to India, and therefore that we are not at the mercy of the Sepoys, he replied he knew we had plenty of men and money, but that Europeans were expensive, and that therefore we wished to take Hindus to see, to conquer the world for us. On my remarking that the sepoy, though a good soldier on shore, is a bad one at sea, by reason of his poor food, 'That is just it,' was his rejoinder. 'You want us all to eat what you like, that we may be stronger and go any where.' He gave us credit for nothing. His often repeated, 'I tell you what everybody says;' but when I replied, 'Fools and traitors may say so, but honest, sensible men cannot so think,' he would not say that he himself *did* or did *not* believe, but (as he had previously done) said, 'I tell you they are like sheep—the leading one tumbles, and down all the rest roll over him,' Such a man is very dangerous. He has his full faculties, is a Brahman, has served us twenty years, and knows our strength and our weakness, and hates us thoroughly. It may be, he is only more honest than his neighbours, but he is not the less dangerous. On one only point did he give us credit. I told him that in the year 1846, I had rescued 150 native children left by our army in Kabul, and that, instead of making them Christians, I had restored them to their parents and friends. 'Yes, he replied,' I remember well, I was at Lahore.' On the other hand he told me of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consecrated the new Bishops of Bombay and Mauritius in Westminster Abbey.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF FASHODA.

A NEW APPOINTMENT FOR THE SIRDAR

The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" telegraphs that the Sirdar on arrival at Fashoda furnished supplies to Captain Marchand who was glad to receive them as otherwise he would soon have been compelled to leave his position

Captain Marchand was unable to show any authority from the French Government for his occupation of Fashoda.

It is stated that General Kitchener will probably be appointed the first Governor-General of the Soudan.

THE NEW RULE IN CHINA.

EXECUTION OF REFORMERS.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking says, that although the reinstatement of Li-Hung-Chang to office is probably, it is unlikely that the Dowager Empress will countenance Russian schemes.

It is also stated that six Chinese reformers have been executed.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

A Democratic Convention assembled at Syracuse has adopted a programme, in which the Silver question is ignored.

THE POSITION IN CRETE.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Djevad Pasha has consented to withdraw and encamp the Turkish troops outside Candia.

Colonel Chermside takes military possession of Candia whenever reinforcements arrive.

THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Natal Government has contributed £500 towards the relief of the distress in the West Indies.

A NEW ARMY ORDER.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has decided that officers commissioned after 1st December next may, in case of voluntary retirement, be called upon, as a condition of receiving full retired pay, to serve for a time with the Militia.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

Fancy classes were held in Wanowrie this afternoon; the heat was very great during the day; there were 18 classes in all and some of them filled well. Competition was keen in the 1st class for pairs of horses in harness for which Aga S. Shah offered a cup. There were two competitors namely, the Hon. Wadia's and Major Burton's pair. The former Gentleman's pair were much better in show and gained the honour. In Class 2 for Tandems, three competed. Col. Thomas' Australians were handiest and gained the prize presented by Mr. Abdool Wahed. In class three, for English and Colonial chargers 18 competed. Major Ross' Sir John won the 1st prize presented by the 1st Bombay Lancers, and Capt. Jackson's Friendly, the second prize. In class four for teams, three teams competed. Major Burtons teams showed up remarkably better than L. Battery, and 1st and 16th Field Batteries. He was awarded the prize presented by the officers of the Durham L. I. In class five, for Arab and Country-Bred Polo Ponies fourteen competed. Mr. Cecil Gray's Geordie was the best in the lot and gained the first prize presented by Colonel Thomas. Capt. Luard's Sneke was awarded the second prize presented by Major Martin. In class six, for Horses in single harness, nine competed. The Hon'ble Mr. Wadias Duke showed up the best and was awarded the first prize presented by the Officers of the R. I Rifles. Mr. Sulleman Wahed's Royalist gained second honours. In class seven, for Arab and Country Bred Charger's Mr. Duncans Formosa was awarded the first prize presented by the Officers of the Royal Artillery, Kirkee Colonel Thomas The Bey Grand obtained second honours.

In class eight for the best Polo Pony, Capt Penney's Marseilles won the first prize presented by the 28th Bombay Pioneers. Competition was keen in this class, some of the ponies being on equal terms. In class nine, for Hunters up to, and under 12 stone, 15 horses were entered. Mrs. Donnets Lucifer won the first prize presented by Mrs. Cecil Gray. Capt Penney Jones' Do Well won the second prize, presented by Mrs. Fletcher, Major Martins' Pochard being third in class ten for Hunters 14 hands and under, weight up to eleven stone, Mr. Lindsay's Dolly Vardin gained the first prize presented by Mr. Townsend, Capt. Keatchbulls Silvia gained the second prize presented by Capt. Jameson. In class eleven for Hunters up to over 12 stone, Doctor Bull's Hawthornden won the first prize presented by Major Brown Royal Irish Rifles. In class twelve, for jumping competion for ponies 13·3 and under, Mr. Burne's Silver King won the prize presented by Colonel Hoskins. Captain Foster's Novelty bring second In class thirteen jumping competition for Arab and Country-Bred Horses and ponies of other classes, Mr Ellwood's Paris won the prize presented by Major Owen, Mr Fairfax's General being second. In class fourteen, Jumping competition for horses, 22 competed. There were two fences, a water jump, and, a gate. Captain Jameson's Clown, Mr. Roberts' Luxury and Hawthorne, and Captain Campbell's Cigarette got safely over all difficulties. In trying again, Clown did best, and got the first prize, presented by General Sir Westmacott, Cigarette being second, gained Dr. Bull's prize.

In class fifteen for ladies' horses, fourteen competed. Mrs. Thomas, Casmen, ridden by Mrs. Grey won the prize presented by the Honorable Spence Mrs. Leveson—Gower's Problem, ridden by Mrs. Newnham-Smith gained second honors. In Class sixteen for children's ponies, two competed. Miss. Nina Newnham-Smith and Master Ogorman both tied for first place. The prize was divided between them. In Class seventeen, for the best horse in the Show, the prize presented by Lord Sandhurst was won by the Honorable Wadia's Duke. In class eighteen for the best pony in the Show, 13·3 and under, which the Officers of the Head quarters Staff Bombay Command presented, the prize was won by Mrs. Cecil Gray's Geordie. At the conclusion of the Show General Hogg distributed the prizes. Thanks are due to Doctor Bull for bringing the Show to such a successful conclusion.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR HOLDS A RECEPTION AT GUNESHKIND.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, prior to his departure to Simla held a reception last night at Government House Guneshkind where all the principal Residents, Europeans and Native Gentlemen, with their families, were present, amongst whom were, General Galbraith, General Hogg, Sir Charles and Mrs. Ollivant, The Honorables Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, Spence, James, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty, Surgeon General and Mrs. Bainbridge Surgeon General and Mrs. Churchill, Thakore Saheb Timbdi Raja of Akalkote, the Chief of Kogal Thakore Saheb of Laktar, Chief of Bhor, Shsiemant Baba Saheb Sirdar Vinchurkar, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pundunjee, Sirdor Rao Bahadur Cowjoowasji Mudliar, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, Colonels and Mrs. Tinley, Mrs. Thomas all Native Officers of the Poona and Kirkee Garrisons, Doctor Bhandharkar, and several others—The grounds at Ganeshkind and surrounding places, were beautifully illuminated, The guests began to arrive just after 9-30, and were received on arrival by Captains Greig and Leavett. The native gentlemen were introduced by Mr. Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, who were welcomed by Lord Sandhurst standing at the entrance to the Drawing Room. The guests began to walk round the garden several standing in the verandah listening to His Excellency's band. Before the reception took place a small dinner party was held at which General Galbraith, Commanding the Bombay Forces, was a guest.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 20.

P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 30.

P. and O. Company's s. s. Candia (extra) arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats still.

Good Shawangur 2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

[illegible] cents. Comolo 102 15-16

[illegible] cent. Rentes 103 3-4

[illegible] sterling Loan 113 1-2

[illegible] cent. Rupee Paper 62 1-2

[illegible] 28 5-16

The Council and Exchange for the week ending [illegible] the following results:—Total Bullion, [illegible] Decrease, £60,000. Public Deposits, [illegible] Increase; Other Deposits, £32,800,000; [illegible] £30,600,000; Other Securities, £28,300,000; [illegible] £30,700,000; Notes held, £23,100,000; [illegible] £23,000,000. The Bank's Reserve to [illegible] Liabilities.

FRONTIER NEWS.

MEETING OF AFRIDI TRIBESMEN.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PASSES.

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

General Egerton has summoned a great gathering of representatives of all the Afridi tribes to meet him on the 22nd October at Peshawar to hear the Government terms relating to the custody of the passes, which will be announced on the 24th.

THE INDIAN HEROES' FUND.

The Nawab of Dacca has presented a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Heroes' Fund.

THE ATTACK ON THE MAIL EKKA.

Further particulars of the attack on the mail tonga outside Banna, on the 25th instant show, that the culprits consisted of five outlaws from over the frontier, armed with knives and rifles, and the incident has no political significance. The Superintendent of Post Offices was slightly wounded, as well as his servant and the driver. The mails, however, were saved Rs. 190 only being looted from the bag carried by the servant.

PUBLIC WORKS APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, returning from furlough is appointed Deputy Accountant General, P. W. D., for Inspection.

Mr. J. H. M. Smith, returning from leave, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer, at Lucknow.

Executive Engineers Messrs. Heath, Johns and Fowler; Assistant Engineers Lieutenants Anderson and Heath and Storekeeper Mr. S. H. M. Cole are all posted to the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—Captain French, 27th Madras Infantry, is posted for Plague Duty under the Madras Government. The services of Lieutenant Corbet, 33rd Madras Infantry, and Captain Mason, R.A.M.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, has been granted one year's furlough.

Foreign Department.—Section 108*b* of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, is applied to the Secunderabad Cantonment.

Military Department.—Messrs. B. P. Wall and C. E. Vairholme to be Second-Lieutenants, Infantry Officers' Reserve.

Surgeon-General Cleghorn retires from 25th Oct.

Lieutenant E. Payne, I.M.S., is transferred to temporary half pay.

Colonel J. Cook receives a good service pension vice Toker, succeeded to Colonel's allowance.

Majors C. G. W. Lowdell, H. B. Briggs, and W. P. Carson, I.M.S., Bombay Establishment, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; and Captains B. B. Grayfoot and T. E. Dyson to be Majors, the promotions all being dated to-day.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenants Taylor and Andrews to be Captains vice Hodson, deceased, and Biddulph removed; and Messrs. J. D. Macrae and G. Sowman to be Second-Lieutenants vice Andrews promoted and Huddleston resigned.

Marine Department.—Commander F. M. Barwick to officiate as Port Officer, Aden, vice Simpson proceeding on furlough.

Mr. C. R. Campbell to be Sub-Lieutenant, R.I.M.

Lieutenant T. R. S. Warden was an two months extention of leave, and Chief Engineer Brown to the end of October.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

The finals played to-day. The Black Watch versus Staffords. The former won after a great game by two goals shot by Campbell and Jameson to love, thus securing this coveted trophy for the second year in succession. In the challenge match between the Somersets, and York and Lancaster, the Somersets won easily by four goals to love.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE CAMPS.

The following Artillery Practice Camps for Bombay have been finally decided upon, Hinjouri near Poona 1st to 23rd January L. Battery R. H. A. 1st, 16th 29th and 40th field Batteries. Hamirgarh 24th January to 15th February 27th, 36th, Field Batteries, Badnawar, date not fixed, 22nd Field Battery Pranty 1st to 14th December 34th and 53rd Field Batteries, Kuthar 16th to 30th November, 31st and 35th Field Batteries,

MILITARY CHANGES.

The 32nd Field Battery now comes to India instead of the 56th Field Battery proceeding to Jhansi on arrival.

LEVY DAK ESCORT AT SHAHUR TANGI FIRED UPON.

A report has been received from Jandola that a gang of 15 Mahsud raiders fired on the levy dak escort in Shahur Tangi, killing one man and wounding two. A Cavalry Escort which was proceeding to Haidari Kach, and happened to arrive on the scene, was also fired upon, but had no casualties. Parties of Cavalry and Infantry were sent out from Jandola, but the gang got away

SUBMISSION OF OGADEN CHIEFS.

Reports from East Africa intimate that Captain Fry 4th Bombay Rifles, with about 350 men, made a night march from Helishes to surprise an Ogaden encampment The encampment was discovered, and at daybreak was rushed, 442 cattle being captured; the force then commenced its return march to Helishes being molested by small bodies of Ogadens the greater part of the way, but no casualties occurred; 62 of the enemy were killed, no less than 41 being killed by a party of 40 men of the 27th Baluchis, who were charged by a body of the enemy, at close quarters. The force was about 22 hours under arms, and covered about 40 miles of difficult Jungle country. On the 18th August another force went out from Helishes capturing 150 head of cattle. The Ogadens bolting on the 21st the Ogaden Chiefs came in and tendered their submission,

TROOPING PROGRAMME

The trooping programme has been revised in so far as concerns the Dilwara and Dunera Revised dates of these vessels are as follows:—Dunera arrives in Bombay on the 28th October with the 1st Royal Warwickshire, and the left wing of the Lincolnshire leaves on the 4th November with 16 of the Western and 2nd Derbyshire for Aden, taking on 21 Southern and Manchester Regiments from Aden. The Dilwara arrives in Bombay on the 18th November with D Battery, and 32 Field Battery also Head Quarters Wing Lincolnshire and a Squadron 3rd Hussars, Leaves on the 26th November with N. Battery and 10th Field Battery. Dunera arrives in Bombay on the 4th January; leaves on the 11th, The Dilwara arrives in Bombay, on the 18th January and leaves on the 25th. The Dunera arrives in Bombay on the 7th March and leaves on the 15th. The Dilwara arrives in Bombay on the 17th March and leaves on the 24th. The 12th Field Battery now comes out in the Nubia arriving in Bombay on the 1st December.

PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

To-day, no admissions or deaths were reported from any of the hospitals. This makes the ninth consecutive day a clean bill has been presented, another clean bill was presented on Thursday, no cases or deaths being reported. There was a fall in the general death-rate which stood at 48 as against 55, the average of the past five years. The highest mortality was in ward No. 22, the figures being 6 as against 55, the average of the past five years. The highest mortality was in ward No. 22, the figures being 6 as against 4. The total suspected plague cases up to date are—Seizures 230 and deaths 192.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, SEPT. 30.

2nd Lieutenant McConnaghy, Unattached List, will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to the 2nd Battalion Highland L. I. On the departure of the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry from Karachi, 2nd Lieutenant McConnaghy will be attached to the relieving Regiment.

So much of Bombay Command Order, dated 16th instant, as refers to the above mentioned officer is hereby cancelled under instructions received from the War Office.

It is intimated that 2nd Lieut Cobbe has been transferred from No. 28 to 33 Coy. Southern Divn. R. A. and is to join the latter at Rawal Pindi for duty.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Under instructions from the War Office, Lieut. Col. Charlesworth is struck off the strength of the Bombay Command from 25th August inclusive, from which date he has been transferred to the Home Establishment.

Command Order No. 419, date 5th August, 1898, is modified as follows:—The move of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles from South Africa to Karachi and Hyderabad is cancelled. 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment to move from Singapore to Karachi and Hyderabad.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Captain P. S. Britten, A.G., Wing Officer, 30th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year. Pension service twelfth year commenced 14th September.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under leave rules for the Staff Corps. Leave to have effect in India from date of being struck off duty till date of sailing. The specified period to count from date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Soyland Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry, for one year. Pension service sixth year commenced 30th August.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Conductor Henderson, Military Works Department, for one year and Conductor Jackson, Ordnance Department for six months.

The undermentioned Officers and warrant Officer have leave of absence in India:—Subordinate Medical Department—3rd Class, Assistant-Surgeon H. A. Poynts, 3 months on medical certificate.

Extensions.—Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Lieut. Burns, from 6th September to 14th October, 1898, pending embarkation on medical certificate granted by the War Office.

District.—Staff, Major Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, one month on medical certificate granted by the Secretary of State for India.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

I have had a week in Normandy, a country where one cannot tire. Is there any new thing to be said about Normandy? It is now a good deal more than thirty years since my first visit to Rouen, which is to France very much what Winchester is to England. Things have changed during this long interval. I remember that my hotel was mean, dirty, and squalid; it is now like unto the Hotel Metropole for cleanliness and furniture. In those days the young tourist affected a Spartan simplicity of dress and manners; he travelled in a suit of flannels, generally without a change; his whole kit was contained in a knapsack; he loved to show the travel stains upon his garments; if he was returning from Switzerland he carried an alpenstock inscribed with the names of the mighty peaks he had climbed; there were dark whispers that an alpenstock could be bribed—the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn appeared too often; if he had a portmanteau, it was *de rigueur* that it should be old and battered—that showed the enormous extent of the owner's travel, at a time when travelling was still a new thing for the middle classes. In those days the tourists stood about the corners of the streets, gazing into the faces of the passers-by. If a man came along with a face distantly resembling the baboon whom the comic papers loved to depict as the ordinary Frenchman, the tourists smiled and nodded to each other with superiority. "Typical," they murmured. "Quite typical." When they went into a church they fell into conventional tears of pity for people who lit up their altars with candles and put their fingers into the Holy Water. And as to French institutions, French manners, French customs, the English tourist regarded them with a contempt based upon profound ignorance. All that is now changed, as we know. But the memory of it came back to me very vividly the other day, when I stood once more upon the quay of Rouen and marked the turbid flow and current of life upon that busy place along which stand the modern palaces, which are hotels, with the everlasting hills on either side, and the Seine rolling solemnly in front.

Is there anything fresh to see as well as to say? The traveller, my friend, takes away from a place no more than what he carried there. That is to say, what he sees appeals only to the knowledge that is already in him. Good pictures mean nothing to the man who knows nothing about Art. Beautiful buildings mean nothing to the man who has not known other beautiful buildings. What did I carry away from Rouen on this my last visit? A great deal more than what I carried away on the first occasion. Think of all towns, French or English, Rouen possesses most of its mediæval character. Now, when first I visited the place I knew mighty little of mediæval things. Now I know as much as most people. Therefore, as we plunged into the labyrinthine streets, one after the other, in silence among those silent ways, with their ancient, wrinkled house fronts and dark doorways, a Vision came to me; yea, a Vision of the years gone by. I saw a piece of London itself, as it was. In no other place is such a Vision possible. Not in Hildesheim, not in Nurnberg, which are German and not English or French; only in Rouen. There, in the timbered fronts, in the gables turned all ways, in the narrow houses stuck up one against the other, in the kennel of the middle, in the contents of the kennel, in the uneven paving of small stones, in the confined air, in the variegated smells, I saw London as it was. This was no imaginary Vision; for hundreds of years, certainly for five hundred, there was the closest connection possible between Rouen and London; for the greater part of that time the two cities were under one rule; ships passed down the Seine and up the Thames; London was full of the "men of Rouen"—among them Gilbert Becket, proud father of the Saint. The streets of one were as the streets of the other. What I saw—what you may see if you can understand—was London of the fifteenth century—perhaps of the twelfth as well.

"London," they write in the history books, "was built mainly of wood; great, therefore, was the peril from fire." Reading these words, we naturally think of a house built of deal planks nailed on a frame, such as may be seen in any small Canadian town. Terrible must have been the uncertainty about fire. Quite so. Now look at the old houses in the streets of Rouen As they are, so were formerly those of London. They are constructed, first, with a frame of thick oaken beams; between the beams is plaster, thick and incombustible; you might try for a month with a box of lucifer matches, and you would not make any impression upon those oaken beams. A whole city built in this way would be little more dangerous than a city of bricks. The real danger lay partly in the hearth, which might set fire to the beams below the joists, and partly in the roof, which was too often thatched. In many cases perhaps a lighter kind of wood was used in the roof in place of oak. But if you consider these houses you will understand, not that London was in constant danger from fire, but why London suffered so little from fire. In a thousand years two great fires only—one in the year 1135, which swept away everything that was left of Roman London—it could have been very little—and one in 1666, which swept away mediæval London. For the rest of the time a bad fire here and there, sometimes a great castle or a street burned out, as happened to us the other day, but no more.

Presently I was rewarded by another discovery. We came to a street new to me. There are high tottering old houses on either side; to live for a week in such a house, and in such a street, would enable the historian to enter perfectly into the very atmosphere of the fifteenth century. On one side runs a deep and rapid stream about twelve feet wide; it is crossed here and there by bridges, which are for the most part broad, flat stages, on which people sit and work; a low railing protects the open part. Is that all? That is all; but the sight of this stream in the midst of the town inspired me with a revelation of the aspect of the Walbrook as it used to be. I now understand, as I never did before, how this little stream poured its narrow volumes of water right through the city from north to south; everything was thrown into it; the water was foul; on either side rose the houses with a pathway along one side at least, and with bridges thrown across; the bridges grew broader, and until at last the whole stream was covered up, and even forgotten, as it is to-day. In Riley's "Memorials" you may read of the Walbrook and what they did with it before it was quite covered up.

In one church they had set up a brazen image of St. Peter himself just inside the porch. Why not? The women and children before they leave the church kiss the great toe of the Image. Why not? Thirty years ago the English visitor would have laughed scornfully. Now he takes little notice; you see, they do much the same things at home. One little fellow, being too small to reach the toe by standing, jumped up, seized the brazen digit with his hand and hauled himself up by means of it. This done, he kissed the shiny toe, dropped down, and went on his way, having propitiated Peter. Then came a woman with a child of a year old or so; she kissed the toe, and made the child kiss it as well. Then a workgirl, looking sad; she kissed the toe and was comforted; then more women and more children. Why not? We have much the same thing at home. It is now nothing strange. Only to those who can understand what these thing really mean, and what history proves of their sure and certain fruits, it is sad and sorrowful to the last degree to reflect that these things are now done at home,

On such a journey *one* naturally considers and compares Guide Books. Let us not publish the comparisons. But let me point out, for the consideration of the compiler, that a Guide Book must contain two quite different and unconnected lines of information. Thus we have, first, the things to see, what they are, why we should see them, what are the historical associations, the historical monuments, the chief points of interest in any place. That is to say, the first, the most important, and the lasting part of the Guide Book is the answer to the question. "Why should we go there?" The second part is the local, temporary, and varying part; that which answers the question "How shall we go there?" To the second part we should assign the routes and the distances; the cost of the journey; the best way there; the choice of hotels; the amusements, theatres, *cafes*, industries, best shops, things to buy, excursions to make; information which, every traveller desires and requires. Now these two parts ought to be kept absolutely separate and distinct. Moreover, since hotels, theatres, *cafes* &c., change hands, are rebuilt, are fitted and decorated afresh continually, the second part of the Guide Book should be on separate sheets, which could be reprinted every year at small cost, so that the traveller might always depend upon the information and advice. Some Guide Books, for instance, appear in new editions at intervals of many years. The hotels which they recommend may deteriorate, others may go up. As regards one small town, for instance, I found a statement made about the hotel which effectually forbade my taking my own pary to the place for the night. We made a troublesome railway journey there and back instead, which was fatiguing. When we got there we found that the accusation, which was possibly true some years ago, is now quite without foundation, and we might have stayed there very well. Yet that hotel still suffers, and travellers are still inconvenienced, by a charge long since rendered untrue.

Then the Guide Books are by no means complete. For instance, there is a monument at Caen which no Guide Book, to my knowledge, even mentions. It is an ancient inn, with its courtyard, its gateway, and its two galleries running round it, one above other. It is in perfect preservation. The wood-carving is excellent; there is, perhaps, too much paint about the galleries, which look too new, but the inn reminds one of those dear old inns of Southwark, of which only half of one still remains. Do not forget, dear reader, to look for it when you go next to Caen. It is in the street "Ecuyers" which leads to the Abbaye aux Hommes.

At Rouen, again, do not forget to see the tombs of Richard Cœur de Lion and his elder brother, Henry. The head of the former king is ancient, but it has been "restored." At the same time, it is clearly a portrait. The marked features, the big head, the mouth and chin, all belong to a strong man. The face of Richard's less known brother seems to be modern and imitated, on the assumption of a family resemblance from the other. This Henry, the eldest son, whose father crowned in his own lifetime, interests us principally on account of his amazing pride, his extraordinary "outrecuidance," in which he was certainly far ahead of all the Plantagenets. The pride of a mediæval Prince; his colossal arrogance; his enormous belief in himself, his powers, his dignity; deserve a whole volume to themselves, so wonderful are they, and so completely have they vanished away.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The leading sporting event of the last few days has undoubtedly been the breaking of the twenty-four hours record on the road, by Fred R. Goodwin, a former winner of the Cuca Cup, and, as such, a man of some experience in the art of riding all day and night. Goodwin had been unlucky in accidents and weather on two previous occasions, and on this trial things were certainly adverse at first, as a strong breeze and some pacing failures kept him rather slow for the first twelve hours, if slow can be applied to a total within a mile and a half of world's record. However, in the second twelve his luck turned, and he achieved the notable distinction of raising George Hunt's total of 411 1-2 miles to 428, all the gain being in the second portion of the ride. Goodwin was largely assisted by motor-cycle pacing, and after the first few hours had ideal weather, and a well chosen course, but even when every advantage such a ride is a brilliant success and an achievement in long-distance racing of a first rate order. It is only a year since M. A. Holbein first topped the four hundred, and then came Hunt's 411 1-2. Goodwin being the third rider to exceed four centuries a day. Goodwin ran in a private trial, the annual long-distances race of this nature promoted by the North Road Club having been abandoned.

The Cuca Race, although abandoned also in 1897, has been held this year, on Saturday last, under greatly modified conditions, no longer as an amateur long-distance event but as a twenty miles paced race for professional riders, and the proud Champion of the Crystal Palace. For the Crystal Palace Co. acquired the trophy and altered its conditions as described, a course they could easily take, as neither of the holders was eligible to compete for it under the old conditions. Saturday's race was a success so far as it went, and the victory of J. Green, the Newcastle veteran champion, was as brilliant as it was popular. The time, 48 min. 3 1-5th secs., was pretty hot, and the field he defeated included C. J. Watson and C. F. Bardon in second and third places, and the sprinter Cassoyne, who fell. The Australian representative, A. J. Body, did not ride up to expectations, the probable reason being that he is not yet acclimatized, although the day was almost tropical for England.

A relief of tension has been caused at last by the authoritative announcement of the features of the new Dunlop tyre, concerning which so many rumours have long been rife. Now the secret is out, everybody is saying how simple and obvious the alteration by fixing is—only they did not happen to invent it! Briefly, the chief alteration is the abolition of the wire as at present fitted, and the substitution for it of one far thinner, with cotts three times round the rim instead of once, yet is endless, and has but one join. Strength is increased, and concurrently therewith greater flexibility obtained. The material of the covers has also been altered from pure rubber to a special mixture designed to withstand variations of temperature and dryness, which both exercise a disintegrating effect on tyres, and in addition to this a slight modification of the non-slipping device, by reducing its width and the size and depth of the corrugations, has removed the objection of slowness urged against the same in pattern. Further security against side-slip has been obtained by supplementing this central and reduced fascimile of the old Dunlop-Welch non-slipper with longitudinal flutings on either side thereof. Other detailed but minor alterations have been made, but these are the moves in the direction of easier manipulation, better material, and more efficient security from slip.

A butcher boy has been sent to hard labour for three weeks by an alderman of the City of London for obstructing and assaulting a cyclist. The rider was one of those intrepid wheelers who was cycle loaded with newspapers for the publishing offices to despatching stations, and the butcher boy bored him into the kerbstone, and tried to unseat him, and then hit out at him, all without the slightest provocation. Fortunately a constable witnessed the whole affair, and still more fortunately still, the Alderman who heard the case was himself a cyclist, and not one of the ancient order of Bench fillers who fancy all cyclists are a nuisance to be put down and crushed out.

A tide of reformation is coming over the tardrade none too soon. The old custom is gradually being abandoned of marking bicycles at absurdly inflated and fictitious list prices and allowing large and variable discounts therefrom in the ordinary way of retail business. No one ever paid thirty guineas for a thirty guinea bicycle, and now the practice is growing of marking the machines in plain figures. It is obviously so straight forward and simple that it seems extraordinary that the old-fashioned and cumbrous method of haggling over and calculating odd per cents. off list prices should ordure at all anywhere.

A companion story to the incident recorded of the lady and the hat-pin is now being circulated. The hat-pin yarn is of a lady who was pestered by the undesired attention of a persistent hanger-on, and when at last she dismounted, under pretence of fixing her pedal, and the hanger-on offered help, she secretly stabbed his back tyre and so escaped. The new tale of modern women on wheels relates how a couple of horsemen purposely pranced about obstructively in the way of some lady riders, throwing two of them off their machines. One of them seized a thorny stick from the hedge and walloped one of the horses with such effect that it kicked up finely and put its rider head over heels on the ground.

A young girl, a novice at cycling, and of a nervous temperament, attempted to squeeze through in a narrow space, between a brewer's dray and a stationary coster at the roadside, and fell in the attempt, with the inevitable result that she was crushed to death. This incident is one of those sad calamities that go to swell the total of avoidable accidents, and are used as a handle against cycling by a few faddists. Obviously the moral is: look out if you are a nervous novice, try to squeeze through congested traffic, but some would have us believe that such an incident is proof positive of the danger of cycling. It is not, it is evidence of how dangerously some foolish people cycle.

Among the records on the road a specially meritorious performance has been achived by A. and L. Iseley on a tandem, for, wholly unpaced, they lowered the time made for a hundred miles by M. A. Holbein and J. W. Stocks on a tandem safety a few seasons ago, with pacemakers The Iisely brothers unpaced hundred occupied 4 hrs. 45 min. 1 sec.

M. Gordang, the famous Dutch stayer, met Champion, the French crack, in a match over 100 kilos., at Amsterdam, on Sunday, September 4th. Gordang, who had the assistance of the Dunlop pacers, and who was mounted on Dunlop tyres, won somewhat easily, beating Champion by 6 kilos. and setting up new Dutch records for the full distance.

Eleven out of a possible 13 prizes, recently competed for at a big meeting at the Crystal Palace, London, were won on Dunlop tyres, the rider of the tyre other than a Dunlop, dead-heating for third place in the one mile handicap.

Four years cycling without a puncture is a pleasing experience, but by no means an uncommon one with riders of Dunlop tyres. As *Irish Cyclist* correspondent writes "In July 94, I purchased a Raleigh, fitted with Dunlop tyres, and wore it out without getting even a single puncture."

Among the many benefits accruing to riders of Dunlop tyres are the following:—All bona-fide punctures will be repaired free of charge at any of the Company's depots. Valves sent out defective will be replaced and refitted free of charge, and in fact any defaults or defect caused by bad workmanship or bad materials will be replaced or repaired free of cost, under the Company's liberal guarantee, providing of course that the tyres are not subjected to unfair treatment.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Simla, which commences to-day:—

RAILWAY TIME.

October 1st Saturday—Leave Kirkee at 1-22 a.m. and arrive Victoria Terminus at 8-5 a.m.
" 2nd Sunday—Stop at the Secretariat.
" 3rd Monday—Leave Victoria Terminus at 9 p.m.
" 4th Tuesday—Arrive Manmar at 2-52 a.m.
" " Leave Manmar at 3-7 a.m.
" " Arrive Jhansi at 10-45 p.m.
" " Leave Jhansi at 11-10 p.m.
" 5th Wednesday—Arrive Tundla at 5-38 a.m.
" " Leave Tundla at 5-30 a.m.
" " Arrive Kalka at 8-15 p.m.
" 6th Thursday—Leave Kalka 8 a.m.
" " Arrive Simla 4 p.m.
" 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th Stop at Simla.
" 13th Thursday—Leave Simla at 10 a.m.
" " Arrive Kalka at 6 p.m.
" " Leave Kalka at 6-50 p.m.
" 14th Friday—Arrive Tundla at 7-42 a.m.
" " Leave Tundla at 8-10 a.m.
" " Arrive Jhansi at 2-7 p.m.
" " Leave Jhansi at 2-40 p.m.
" 15th Saturday—Arrive Manmar at 9-49 a.m.
" " Leave Manmar at 10-19 a.m.
" " Arrive Victoria Terminus at 4 p.m. and Stop at the Secretariat.

His Excellency the Governor will be accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Private Secretary, Captain J. B. T. Leslett, A.-D.-C.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, will sail to-day, for Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Barnes, Mr J E
Beauchamp, Lieut W L G
Barry, Lieut G F
Bagnale, Private
Cooper, Capt L E
Clarke, Driver
Gunter, Mr A H
Hughes, Miss
Jenner, Gunner
Kellie, Lieut Col C J
Lyon, Mr V G
Lloyd, Capt H B
Nisar Ahmed, Sir
Place, Mr G W
Sanmanoy, Lieut de
Smith, Capt H
Southcote, Mr A W

FOR BRINDISI.

Babington, Col
Joseph, Mr H G
Smith, Mr H B

FOR LONDON.

Albers, Mr
Fulcher, Miss

FOR ADEN.

Hay, Surg-Col G W R
Jenkins, Mrs A, and infant
Lewis, Mrs
Peterson, Mr P

A story of an enterprising financial genius was current in London the other day. Following the news of the Sirdar's victory in the Soudan, he at once mapped out a prospectus of the "Omdurman Development Syndicate." His idea was to acquire the captured Soudanese town at a "bed rock" price, and then realise when the value of the place had been enhanced by the regulated by the British occupation and the consequent impetus given to trade. The financier was supposed to be snabbing hither and thither, with the object of having his scheme underwritten, but with what success has not transpired.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The third Concert of the eleventh Season of the Philharmonic Society was given in the Town Hall on Thursday evening. It excelled the Matinee of last month. Still it was not equal to the first Concert of the Season; that was an exceptionally fine one. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour and the height of the temperature, the body of the hall was well filled, scarce a seat being available. When Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, the chief promoter and the life and soul of these Concerts, stepped on to the platform, there was a burst of vociferous applause—applause well merited indeed. Were it not for that central figure, wielding the baton with such precision and decision, all unconscious of the state of the weather in the fulness of interest in his work, the Philharmonic Society of Bombay would, we believe, have ceased to exist. More than once, we know, it has well-nigh collapsed; but the enthusiastic Secretary and Treasurer has dragged it up from the depths, till now we see it in its present flourishing condition. There were several absentees on Thursday, for the choir numbered only forty or so, more than a third of whom were sopranos, and we understand that several violinists were missing from the Orchestra. This was to be regretted, for one missed the pleasing effect of the many violins, which was so noticeable a feature in the last Concert. On the other hand, the Orchestra was more *en rapport* with the chorus and did not absorb it, as it at times sometimes done. We think that it would be a better arrangement for the Orchestra to be on the ground floor in front of the raised seats of the vocalists: the voices would then be heard to greater advantage.

But now for the Concert proper. By permission of Lieut.-Col. Collette and the officers, some of the members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry assisted the Society, and several amateurs gave their kind help, for Bombay is rich in good instrumentalists. The Orchestra opened the Concert with Schubert's Overture Rosamunde. Schubert is intensely musical and this piece was no exception to his other compositions. It was lively, musical, and well chosen, for it at once threw the audience into a suitable spirit for the enjoyment of a Concert. Near the commencement there was a certain hesitancy on the part of the instrumentalists, but this very soon passed, giving place to confidence and spirit, and the morceau was continued to the end with the greatest eclat. We consider that the orchestra did even more credit to the conductor than the choruses, and that is saying a good deal.

The overture was followed by a French song (Gounod's Priere), given by Mr. Binning. Now we always think it requires a certain amount of *aplomb* for an Englishman to sing a Scotch song before Scotchmen; how much more *aplomb* must be required then for a Britisher to sing French before Frenchmen? But Mr. Binning acquitted himself creditably, barring some very telling words and the question arises: should anyone sing French in public if he or she cannot master that tell-tale u? The song itself is sweetly sentimental and poetical, but the music "laisse a desirer," with all due deference to the usually delightful composer. We had heard Mr. Binning before, and were looking forward to doing so again, such was the favourable impression we had received, but he was unfortunate in his choice of a song. The next item was also a foreign song sung by British lips, but in this case the vocalists were fresh from a long sojourn in the German's "Vaterland," and with them Mendelssohn's "Maiglockchen" (the well known "maybells") suffered nothing. An encraire, it was sung in a most delightful man

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia (Captain G. C. Heaning), arrived in harbour yesterday, from Southampton, which port she left on the 7th September. She called at Queenstown on the 9th, and Port Said on the 19th and Suez on the 20th inst. She has brought the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and drafts consisting of 54 officers, 6 ladies, 8 children, 1,170 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 women, and 70 children. The Nubia had a fine passage throughout. The baggage guard and working party, strength 40 officers and 200 men under a Field Officer, left the ship's side at 11 a.m. in charge of the baggage and the remainder of the troops moved into the barges at 1 and 2-30 p.m.

The barges were conveyed to Deolali in three troop trains from the Sassoon Dock. The first train to Deolali left at 6-5 p.m. with 5 officers, 421 men, 55 women and 51 children of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers and others, and is timed to arrive there at 4-40 a.m. to-day. The second train left the Sassoon Dock at 6-35 p.m. with 11 officers and 489 men of the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and is expected to reach Deolali at 5-45 a.m. this morning. The third train, with 15 officers and 200 men of the Gordon Highlanders, left at 7-20 P.M. last evening from Sassoon Dock and will arrive at Deolali at 7-50 a.m. to-day. After a halt of three days at Deolali, the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders will move to its destination. During the voyage a death occurred, that of a child aged 1 year and 4 months, of the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders from natural causes.

Lieut-Col W H Dick Cunyngham, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Major W W Mondregor, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Major and Mrs A W Scott, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Major and Mrs A V Lane, R M C
Major H Wright, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Major and Mrs C E Borton and child, 1st Norfolk
Capt and Mrs V H Daveron, R A M C
Capt and Mrs E W Slayter, R A M C
Capt and Mrs C L Graham, and 2 children, 4th Hussars
Capt A L Buhanan, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Capt and Adjt E Streatfield, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Capt S F Legge, 1st Rl Fusiliers
Capt W H Llewellyn, 1st R I Fusiliers
Lieut and Qr Master W Anderson, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Lieut Hon R F Carnegie, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Lieut H Jepson, Bombay Ordnance
Lieut and Mrs H E Chapman, 2nd Border Regt
Lieut F Oighway, M W Dept
Lieut C G Munro, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Lieut S C Maitland, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Lieut C R Spedding, 2nd R I Rifles
Lieut C W Findlay, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Lieut C O Chichester, 2nd O D
Lieut J H Oathwaite, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut A W Garesson, 2nd H I
2nd Lieut R W Brown, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut I R Forbes, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut A W Garesson, 2nd H I
2nd Lieut R W Brown, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut I R Forbes, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut C R Pooley, Unattached List
2nd Lieut L B Bradbury, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut W Mondregor, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut A W F Baird, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut R G Forbes, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut F A Fraser, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H A Kemphorne, R S Fusiliers
2nd Lieut H C Nisbett, 2nd Oxford L I
2nd Lieut H R M Brooke, 2nd Oxford L I
2nd Lieut H Mersey-Thompson, 2nd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lieut J K Dick-Cunyngham, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut A Campbell, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
2nd Lieut A L Hadow, Norfolk Regt
2nd Lieut C G Buchanan, Unattached List
2nd Lieut A H Watts, Unattached List
2nd Lieut L F Wylde, Unattached List
2nd Lieut C W Newmann, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H C McWatters, Unattached List
2nd Lieut C W A Holmes, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H R Wason, Unattached List
2nd Lieut A S B Roberts, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H W Martin, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H D McLaughlin, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W L S Meikle
John, Unattached List
Rev J S Hawkins Acting Chaplain R C
Rev F W Goodyear Pain, Chaplain of E
Rev J Jayler, Bengal Chaplain C of E

SIR MUNCHERJEE BHOWNAGRI'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my previous letter you were kind enough to publish the other day, I have shown what an unnecessary and hollow prattle it was on the part of Sir Muncherjee Bhawnagari in the House of Commons in regard to higher education in India. The transparent disguise in which he meant to attack higher education in India has been torn through by himself inas much as he has more than once in the course of his "admirable" and "ablest" speech shown unmistakeably what he really meant. He said I have not the slightest intention of suggesting anything which would justify the second half of this (Sir Muncherjee's opponent's) proposition—namely, that it would be calamitous if the Government weakened either elementary or higher education." This himself and gloss is good enough to throw into the eyes of unsuperficial readers, and get them to believe that he has nothing to say against higher education. But when in the course of his speech he comes to speak of higher education, one may mark how he says, thus, "if the ultimate uses of the *so-called high education*," (The italics are mine) All present given there, were to be of the sort that best fulfils the purpose and aim of all national education. I would willingly have every one of our fellow subjects become a B.A. or an M.A. But my contention, mainly, is that the work of public instruction for the last fifty years that it has been in operation, has failed to develop in the slightest degree the vast industrial resources of India. Again, the wording of Sir Muncherjee's proposition, in short is our present purpose, is "the system of education and training now in vogue in India" has failed ineffectual to direct the attention and energy of its people to technical and industrial purposes; that as a consequence a sense of discontent is growing up among the classes having come under the influence of such education look to Government only to provide them the means of livelihood; and that therefore, a change should be made in the system of public instruction in India, &c." It is clear he wants a change in the system of education; he does not want the present system of education to continue, for, he says, our system of education has *entirely* failed of the influence it should exercise on one well being of the people. The remarkable inconsistency in the wording of the Knight's proposition and his subsequent speech on it could well be accounted for thus, that the proposition having been sent on and announced, Mr. Soutar's amendment followed, which showed to Sir Muncherjee that his opponents had seen through his proposition; and in the presence of such an amendment he had not the heart or indiscretion to openly or directly attack higher education consistently with the wording of his proposition. Hence Sir Muncherjee's confusion and inconsistency. And unless I am mistaking to address and enlighten the British House of Commons must necessarily speak in a decisive tone and put clearly before it definite proposals as to what particular thing it should do. Sir Muncherjee has certainly failed in that respect also. His object may appear clear. He wanted to abuse his educated countrymen according to his current political faith, and that being done his further course he saw all enveloped in darkness. However, the besotted apologists of Sir Bhownagari, fumbling and mumbling their way for defending him, want to put another phase or interpretation on his proposition in saying "We think Sir Muncherjee, without being opposed to high class education, deprecates only the *system of imparting* such education". The necessity of having recourse to a supposition on the part of his friends bespeaks Sir Muncherjee's inconsistency and confusion. The attempted interpretation may obviously look differentiated from Sir Bhownagri's actual words above-quoted, viz. "Our system of education has *entirely* failed of the influence" &c. If he meant what his apologists "think," what could have prevented him from saying so, and why could he not have lain his fingurson the defects in the imparting of such education? But this is all unessential. In my own sake then this "speech" was really consistent with the wording of his proposition. Allow me to deny. Sir, the substantiality of the statement:—"After many years of personal observation and close study of the question, I have come to the conclusion that our system of education has entirely failed of the influence, &c." The why for this denial, being so well-known and therefore superfluous, need not be entered into here.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 30. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B., Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall on Wednesday, when the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, President, was in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

TO THE LIBRARY.

From Sydney—Science of Man and Australasian Anthropological Journal, No. 7, Vol. 1.

From Washington, U. S. A.—Smithsonian Institution National Museum Report for 1895.

From Wien—Mitheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien Band XXVIII. Heft 1—1898.

From Calcutta—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part 1, No. 1, and 2, 1898.

The Honorary Secretary then read "Ethnographical Notes on Various Castes in the Broach Collectorate," received from the Collector of Broach.

The full text of these papers will be published in the following Journal of the Society.

A vote of thanks to the author of the papers and the usual complement to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you will be so good as to insert a short notice in your Local Intelligence column intimating that Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co. have very kindly sent a parcel containing hats and other articles of wearing apparel to the Bombay Scottish Orphanage at Mahim. Such presents as these come in extremely useful for clothing the children, many of whom are utterly destitute. The Committee of the Society are therefore greatly indebted to Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co. for so kindly thinking of the needs of the school on this occasion, and they earnestly hope that on suitable opportunities arising some other of our local establishments will not forget to remember the Orphanage in the same practical manner as Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co. have done.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL, Honorary Secretary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

NAGPUR NOTES.

Our correspondent writes:—The case of the young man, Framsha, who is charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 631, which he is alleged to have misappropriated, as reported last week, has been committed to the sessions. Mr. G. Farish Dick, Barrister-at-law, appears for the defence. Theft of steel keys on the B. N. Railway seems to be carried on to a great extent. A little time back no less than 60 keys were stolen at Bilaspur within the length of two telegraph posts. It would appear time keys that some patent were invented in order to keep the more firmly fixed in their places. I have no doubt the energetic Agent and Chief Engineer of the B. N. Railway will not be long in doing the needful to prevent extraction or failing out as is now occurring.

General Black, Commanding the Nagpur garrison, paid a visit to Raipur the other day, accompanied by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and inspected the barracks of the 13th M. I. After examining the troops drawn up, the General proceeded to the Gymnastic school, where he saw some recruits exercising. Having finished here he went to the lines and then to the Regimental Mess, where he was entertained by the Officers. The following day the General and the D. A. A. G. returned to Kamptee.

Belha Railway station was the scene of a murder a day or two ago. It would appear that a kayman came to know that his wife had formed an improper friendship with a man living in an adjacent hamlet. One night he found his wife absent from the house and concluded that she had gone to meet her paramour. Arming himself with a *lattie* he went to the house of the man whom he suspected, and concealed himself in a small jungle near at hand. After a little while his wife came out and with her the man. The husband felled his wife to the ground with a blow of the lattie and the lover ran away and gave information to the police. The woman was found dead and the unfortunate husband is under trial at Bilaspur on a charge of murder.

During a marriage ceremony in the lines of the gangunen near Kutni a row took place and one man was killed. His body was placed on the rails to make believe that a train had run over him, but this stratazem did not succeed and the guilty parties are now in custody.

We are very happy to learn of the promotion of our Commissioner, Mr. W. A. Nedham, from the 2nd to the 1st Class of Commissioner: and hope that further honours are in store for him.

At last the Raipur-Dhamtari Railway is to be constructed and the work will start in October. The line is on the 2'-6" gauge, and is expected to open for traffic in the middle of next year.

In a very short time also the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway will be taken in hand. And as I mentioned last week the line to Howrah is fast approaching completion.

Two very interesting cricket matches were played on the Nagpur ground on Friday, Saturday and Monday. On the two first days the C. P. and Poona Clubs met. On Friday the C. P. made 112 runs and the Poonas team 128. On Saturday the C. P. were at the wickets nearly the whole day and declared the innings closed at the fall of the eight wicket for 235 runs. The Poona eleven were so fagged that one could only see dhoties, half terai nats and naked legs flying about. The natives were in for a very short time when rain prevented further play. On Monday the Poona men were severely beaten by Mr. Shakespeare's B. N. Ry. team. The scores were—Shakespeare's team 127, Poona natives 30, 60. For the former Newbond and Duncan made 60 and 21 runs respectively, and Parajpe and Sarap with 21 and 20 did best for the Poona side.

We are having strange weather. The days are very warm and the mornings and evenings chilly. Sickness is about and several people are down with coughs, cold and fever.

Both the B. N. and N. V. Volunteers are shooting for the several prizes. Battalion parades begin next month as soon as the range business is finished and then we shall see many a shamfight between the Regulars and Volunteers. Last year the latter took the Fort by storm!

Crops are progressing favourably in most districts. Cattle disease is prevalent in some. Prices steady

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

The plague returns showed another clean bill on Tuesday. There was a fall in the general death-rate compared with the previous day, the total showing 39 against 55 of the previous five years. There is but one solitary case under treatment at the Ward Hospital in Shambazar Street.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 11th of Sept., at the respective camps of Chakrabhanpur (up trains), Chausa (up trains), Chausa (River inspection up), and Mairwa (up trains), were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—685, 8,302, 103, and 9,032; total 18,332. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—9,709, 140, 845, 9,911, and 47,293; total 200,733. Number of suspects detained during the week—99, 319, 6, and 109; total 533. Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—1,038, 8,224, 42, and 1,547; total 8,875. Number of person detained in camp during the week—99, 319, 6, and 109; total 493.—*English man* (Thursday).

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. OCT. 2.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Coelestis. Hymns 174, 433, 310 and 595.
9 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 646, 274 and 223.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis.—Schimmelt in F.
Daly—Matins at 9-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Saturday, October 1.
5-30 p.m.—Communicant's Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 250, 291 and 288.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Plain).
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 361, 264 and 193.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway).

11 a.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Mr. F. Anderson.

Student Volunteer Mission,

8-30 Social hour.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.

(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday school.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

Grant Road Church.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-45 a.m.—Service by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Bishop Thoburn.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Collection for the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society
Hymns 253, 297 and 282.
Psalm 21, St. George's Edinburgh.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).

Incumbent—Rev. G. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 124 and 313.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 163, 297 and 473.
The offertories for choir expenses.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.

SEAMEN'S REST.

(Freer Road, Prince's Dock.)

Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Rev. T. M. Hudson.
All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

MAZAGON METHODIST CHURCH.

(Wari Bunder Road.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Rev. F. Wood.
7 p.m.—Communion Service.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral), Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey. Alms for general expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 175, 320, 325 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 221, 424 and 215.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. E. B. Leahy—Hymns 228, 249 and 20.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Morning Service—Hymns 232 1st tune, 237, 114 and 106.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 330, 72, 265 1st tune, and 418.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 29th September 1898:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Deolali Camp	Lieut H H Lee, The Cameronians, s s Nubia
Deolali Camp	Capt Bethune, 2nd Gordon Highlanders s s Nubia
Umballa	Capt H A Bethune, 92 Gordon High landers
Moheshkhali	Sharaf Alli Sookany of Matora steamer

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th September, 1898.

There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for recruits on Tuesday 4th October, from 6-30 p.m.

Members are requested to send to Head Quarters for their Arms, Accoutrements and Saddlery as early as possible.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

AFTER THE WAR.

THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES. THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent writes:—It is only natural that, as an enterprising, restless people like the Americans of the United States, the events of the past few months should have a wide significance, and should exercise a powerful influence over their always progressively busy mind. For a few days the remarkable performance of the Oregon in her speedy passage around Cape Horn to the seat of war in the Mexican Gulf created astonishment and admiration, and then the events which followed extinguished for the time all thoughts of applying the lesson. It will readily be imagined that this forgetfulness would not long exist after the excitement of the war had abated somewhat. It has not. There are not a few Americans who regard this as one of the most important lessons of the past few months. And now the question is being eagerly discussed at Washington and elsewhere, "Why should our ships have to go round the Horn?"

The old stories of the pirates and buccaneers teem with their efforts to make a passable road across the narrow strip of land which unites the northern to the southern continent of America. To obtain a navigable passage has been a dream of generations. In our own time the possibility of making such a passage or canal has been proved over and over again, on paper. Failure has been due to innumerable causes, almost any of which might have been surmounted or averted. Now the American has 'woke up,' and he declares that a navigable route from ocean to ocean is an absolute necessity, and that Americans must construct it. Estimates of cost vary, but, says brother Jonathan with easy indifference, "Ten or even twenty millions one way or the other is not a matter worthy of consideration when compared with the importance of this canal to us!" Commission after Commission has reported on the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal. And, if nothing else was wanted to point to its advisability, the long and harassing voyage of the Oregon has drawn the attention of the Americans to the fact of its absolute necessity. What is known here as "the Great Yellow Scare" is being brought forward with renewed vigour. It is pointed out that the Japanese are showing themselves not only an enterprising and progressive people, but an aggressive nation as well.

"It is true," said to me a few days ago one of the highest officials in the Navy Department at Washington, "that there are several thousand miles of sea between our western coasts and Japan, but if Japan is to expand it must be by the Pacific Ocean. Neither Russia nor England will permit her to spread by way of the Asiatic continent. In taking Formosa she has already gone south. She has some 23,000 soldiers settled in Hawaii, and her recent action in regard to that island warns us of what may be her ambitions. But this is not our only menace. A few hundred miles only from Japan, is the Chinese Empire, with its four hundred millions of people. China is apparently sleeping just now. How long will her slumber continue? With new rulers, new form of Government, and the adoption of Western systems, this other Asiatic Power, far greater than Japan with comparatively few exceptions, will confront our Pacific shores. As a political factor in increasing the power and influence of the United States in the Pacific, the canal would be far reaching. To reinforce our Pacific fleet to-day we are obliged to send ships from our Atlantic squadron a distance of 13,000 miles around Cape Horn, occupying many weeks, during which the Japanese naval forces, already far outnumbering our own Pacific and Asiatic squadrons combined, could do us untold injury. With the Nicaragua canal in existance the whole of our powerful North Atlantic squadron could be put into the Pacific within a week."

This is a naval argument. The commercial standpoint, which in the future is to be largely dependent upon the strength and efficiency of the navy, is not one with less forcible. Among the most powerful opponents to the construction of the canal hitherto have been the great transcontinental railroad companies. They have argued that its existence would injure their carrying trade. This city of Philadelphia is the centre of some of the largest railroad interests in the United States. Is it here that the great Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia and Reading companies concentrate. It is here that is situated the enormous Cramp's shipbuilding yard, and here that within the very near future the largest naval dockyard on the Atlantic coast, if not in all the United States will be situated. The splendid waterway of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and the miles of dock facilities now in course of construction, in conjunction with its railroad accommodation go far to make of Philadelphia one of the most important commercial centres in America. Therefore, the words of a prominent Philadelphian merchant to me this morning carry with them both weight and significance.

"Considering the many features possessed by our Pacific Coast States which usually attract immigration, it seems astonishing that their population has not increased in anything like proportion to their enormous area. The cause is far to seek nor difficult to find. Of course, the story of the wonderful fertility and glorious climate of California is more or less familiar to all Europeans, and doubtless many start out with the intention of finally settling in one of our Western or Pacific States. But, upon landing at one of the Atlantic seaports, the immigrant at once finds himself surrounded by more or less familiar sights and sounds, and in the large Eastern and Central cities, teeming with busy life and innumerable industries, he finds a suitable resting place, besides, more than probably, he finds there friends or relatives who have preceded him from the Old Country he has left behind. The temptation to stop among them overpowers his desire to travel further, and the great fertile West remains for him a terra incognita. Now you will appreciate somewhat the enormous product of wheat in California and Oregon when I tell you that annually for years past these two States exported nearly a million tons of wheat, all of which has been carried round South America. The costly transportation of such commodities as grain and lumber by rail would make such carriage highly unprofitable. Now must the European emigrant go to the Western States by ships which will take them through the Nicaragua Canal, and they will arrive at their destination without the temptations which meet them on their overland route. The ships which convey them can load up with grain and lumber and return over the same rapid road. The subsequent increase of the population must develop the resources of the West, and must therefore add largely to the benefit and development of the railroads instead of mitigating to their injury. Looking at it any way you please, the Nicaragua Canal is a necessity to us. It will not only increase our commercial interests and influence far out into the Pacific, but also in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico."

These are the opinions of men of influence and standing, with money and large followings behind them. A characteristic of the American is that having once made up his mind he does not allow a few obstacles to prevent him carrying his projects to completion. Notwithstanding that Tolstoi does not altogether uphold patriotism, there is a very large and available stock of the commodity on hand over here just now. An appeal to construct the Nicaragua Canal, with the added sop that it is to be American property, will "go" like wildfire, and among the many outcomes of the war with Spain this will presently be an accomplished fact. Of its effect upon British interests I leave others to determine.

SHIPBUILDING AT NAGASAKI.

THE most important private dock and shipbuilding yard in Japan is that at Nagasaki (says "Engineering"), owned by the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha, and the work done in it may be taken as representative of the best results of the kind which followed the opening of Japan to foreign trade. Nagasaki was the only point of contact with the outside world, and it was here that some of the first experiments were made in Western methods, and, among others, attempts at engineering. About forty years ago a small mechanical engineering works was started under the Shoguinate, and a few engines were actually made from drawings obtained from books, with such assistance as could be got from the Dutchmen, who were the only foreigners allowed to land in the country, and even they were restricted within very narrow limits. Ten years later the works passed into the hands of the Imperial Government, and were greatly extended under the superintendence of British engineers and shipbuilders, and supplied with a good selection of engineering and shipbuilding machine tools. A graving dock capable of accommodating the largest merchant steamers was constructed, and very soon the establishment obtained a high reputation for its work, and was much taken advantage of by vessels of every description and nationality, from ironclad cruisers of the first-class down to coasters, and many small steamers for the coasting trade of Japan were built and completed with engines, boilers, and all fittings. In 1884 the establishment passed into the hands of the present proprietors, the Mitsu Bishi Company, and the rapidly growing mercantile marine in Japan has caused huge additions to be made to the works. The large dock built by the Government has been lengthened, and another similar one added. Very great improvements have been, and are now being, made in the works, and almost all the machinery has been modernised and largely added to, both in the engine works and shipbuilding yard, so as to enable the heaviest work to be undertaken. The boiler-making and moulding shops are now equipped to meet any requirement, so that perhaps, taken as a whole, the works have the heaviest and most complete plant required for marine engineering and shipbuilding purposes to be found in the East. The docks, built of granite, can take vessels of any size up to 510ft. in length, and at ordinary spring tides the water on the blocks of the huge dock registers 25ft. 3in., and on those of the smaller one 22ft., the widths being equal to anything up to 80ft. and 58ft. respectively. There is also a slip capable of lifting vessels of 1,200 tons register, which has been found to be a most useful addition to the yard. Railways have been laid throughout the works, a locomotive crane has been got for the shipyard, and the usual complement of hydraulic gear, electric drills, and heavy bending, shearing, punching, and drilling machines, as well as sheer legs capable of lifting 30 tons. Attached to the yard there are scaling and sailmaking lofts, and the company has powerful salvage plant, ready at short notice for the assistance of vessels in distress. Iron shipbuilding was commenced in 1889 by the building of a steamer of about 200 tons register for the Company's own use, followed by two or three of similar design, but of increased size and power. Gradually others of largersize were attempted, and at the present time there are four vessels on the stocks, one 300ft. long and 2,300 tonnage, two 440ft. long and 6,500 tonnage, and a fourth 230ft. long and 1,540, tonnage. The harbour of Nagasaki is one of the finest in the world, and is much resorted to by the fleets of all nations, and the engine shops and shipbuilding yards are found very convenient for repairs. An understanding with Japan would, therefore, not only be a most important factor in any complications which might arise in the Far East, not only on account of the strength of her navy, but also for the facilities she could offer for repairs and dealing. As at present practically all the iron and steel used in the construction of the ships requires to be imported, British shipbuilders need not be very much afraid of competition. It would, however, be interesting, if returns were published showing the cost of the vessels constructed, compared with what they would have cost if they had been built in Europe.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Cisnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

M. DE ROUGEMONT, REX.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH AT BRISTOL.

THE tower which has been built at Bristol in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the first landing in North America of John Cabot, who sailed from that port, was formally opened on September 6, by the Marquis of Dufferin in the presence of a large number of people. In the evening a banquet was held, as which speeches were made by Lord Dufferin and M. Louis de Rougemont, who referred to the "amazing set of circumstances and advantures which placed me among the cannibal tribes of unexplored Australia as a kind of viceroy or ruler." His speech, which was much applauded, was substantially as follows:—

It should be clearly understood that the savage tribes among whom he lived for nearly thirty years, far from looking upon him as a mere castaway, regarded him rather, and he must say he led them so to regard him, as a direct representative of the great White Queen—(applause)—who had sent him into their midst to convey some adequate idea of the majesty of her mighty Empire. (Applause.) To his dismay there was a wonderful falling off in the effect produced by his glowing descriptions of her Majesty when it was found that the all powerful ruler was a woman. (Laughter.) Indeed, so strongly marked was the disappointment of his nativas that he had speedily to give them ocular demonstration of the great White Queen's wonderful powers. (Laughter.)

A COLOSSAL DRAWING OF THE QUEEN.

This demonstration took the form of a rude colossal drawing executed in the pigments with which the savages decorated themselves, and it adorned the precipitous side of a huge rock. (Laughter and applause.) This, he ventured to say, unique portrait of Queen Victoria was more than seven feet high, the blacks being solely impressed by physical attributes, and her Majesty's crown was composed of the feather of a rare bird which only a redoubtable hunter could obtain. Her Majesty, let it be confessed at once, was not over-burdened with clothing, not to put too fine a point it—(laughter)—the chevaux-de-frise of those cannibal savages knew not, and any portrayal of 'o would simply lead to confusion. Her Majesty's biceps stood out in a most phenomenal manner—(laugh er)—and her sceptre was a mighty waddy or club such as could be wielded with equal ease by either sex. (Laughter.) He must say that even from the civilised point of view the *tout ensemble* was both striking and impressive. (Hear, hear.) He then pointed out to the natives his own large and windowless house, and in order to convey to them the notion of the marvellous magnitude of the great Queen's dwelling, he declared that her retinue was larger than the whole of his tribes put together, and that they lived in one enormous house, such as he could not build if he worked at it the whole of his lifetime. (Laughter and applause.) He then proceeded to give his people some idea of the diverse races found in the British Empire from the fair Saxon personified for the nonce by himself to the jet black inhabitants of British Africa. (Applause.) He demonstrated the various hues of skins by means of pigments rubbed upon his own body—(laughter)—and he was obliged to tell his people that the Empire embraced the whole universe—(laughter and applause)—because, of course, they could not follow the distinction between Scotland and France or England and Turkey.

A CLAY STATUE OF H.R.H.

In order to remove any lingering disappointment there might be over the mighty ruler being a female he pointed out that she had a much beloved, a most redoubtable son, the Prince of Wales—(applause)—and his powers he epitomised by assuring his hearers that the Prince was every great warrior and hand spear thrower—(laughter)—and led his tribes into battle and strange places where the great Queen-Mother could not venture. (Laughter.) And even made a colossal clay statue of the Prince, representing him armed with many-throwing spears, but unfortunately the hot sun caused him to go to pieces more quickly than he could have wished. (Laughter.) Here, then, they had in a fewwords the strange and humble part he played in the Government of the British Empire. (Applause).

The speech will serve to increase the interest in M. de Rougemont's paper at the British Association.

FRENCH TRIBUTES TO THE LANCERS.

WHAT THE FUTURE CONTAINS.

COMMENTING on the Omdurman victory the "Temps" of Sept. 5 says:—

The Anglo-Egyptian army has deserved its victory, and likewise the British army has given proof of that valour, at once disciplined and impetuous, which is the grand military virtue of the race. The charge of the regiment of Lancers, which cut a path of blood for itself through the Dervish masses, will remain as glorious as that of the heavy brigade at Balaclava. The most novel feature of this battle are the martial bearing, the dash and he resistance of the purely Egyptian troops, of those fellaheen, who were judged to be unfitted for military discipline, and who have so nobly refuted that calumny.

After remarking that nothing would be more unjust than to attempt to depreciate the merits of General Kitchener, the "Temps" concludes by saying that the word is now with the diplomatic body and statesmen. "It must be admitted," says the writer, "that their task bristles with difficulties."

In this connection, referring to the bearing which the victory will have on future Egyptian policy, the "Temps" says:—

Logically the capture of Omdurman should bring with it, within a period to be determined, the evacuation of Egypt. But the moment is not, perhaps, opportune to remind the British of their engagements. On the other hand, it is our duty to follow very closely the consequences of the decisive blow which the Sirdar has just finished. The British will not stop at Omdurman, but they will take advantage of the circumstances to establish the continuity of their possessions from the Cape to Cairo, a dream long cherished and now very near realisation. We have interests to defend. Let us take care not to let them lapse, and the sooner we arrive at a friendly understanding with Great Britain the better for everybody.

The "Journal des Debats" says:—

The three campaigns which have ended in the capture of Omdurman have beenconducted with complete skill. There is every ground for supposing—and the British press does not conceal it—that Great Britain will not stop on her way. Since the opening of this year the troops have been sent into Uganda to the sources of the Nile, and when they have restored order in these very troubled regions they will descend the river and will extend a hand to the Egyptian army which will reach them. Some years hence the sphere of influence claimed by British statesmen will become an effective possession, and it cannot be doubted that Great Britain in order to reach that point will do everything to surmount the obstacle which she will encounter on her path.—Reuter.

ECONOMY FOR WIVES.

Every wife (writes Bill Nye) should learn economy. Teachers reside in most neighbourhoods, and give lessons at low rates. The chief point is to put aside half your housekeeping money each week—thus, if you get $5., put away 2s., and so on. Another system is that of putting by id. every Christmas Day, but this comes hard on some, and although in about 10,000 years you got enough to buy a mangle, this seems a somewhat speculative method of economising and I do not recommend it.

Much may be done by careful management in domestic matters. Nothing should be wasted; the rust from the oven makes excellent curry, and the water you strain from the cabbage forms a delicious cooling drink in the summer, and should be saved in a jug for the children. You will find it quench their thirst wonderfully. Get a little half-crown account-book with a gilt edge, and jot down each article as you order it. Suck the pencil well before writing; then, when the tradesmen send in their accounts you can check everything.

Much can be saved in the way of dress by a little thought and ingenuity. Thus a pale green dicbu can be dyed a light plaid and turned into a stylish dress in trimmed with blue medicis, while any odds and ends of ribbon, string, wire netting, &c., can be tied together and pressed to form a dainty toque. Inquire the price of everything before you buy anything and go to the cheapest shop, even for postage stamps.

Grow your own vegetables. Even if you have no garden you can train a bumly-vine gracefully from a window-box, and with care raise quite a nice lot of berries. Many wives have by carefully attending to little matters like these during one married life saved enough money to start them comfortably in another one.

A BERLIN doctor has declared that not one of Germany's professional bicyclists possesses a sound heart.

SOME of the Parisian theatres give gratuitous performances three or four times a year. They are intended for poor people.

Is kite-fly in its legitimate sense to become a fashionable pastime among young men? It has been noticed at one very popular seaside resort that several of the smart young men visiting the town have taken to this form of amusement.

AMONG the curiosities of a recent bicycle exhibition was a stationary bicycle frame without wheels, but provided with seat, handle-bars, pedals, chain, and sprockets, fastened upright in a shallow tub. The driving machinery was geared to a pump by which the rider could force water up